



ONTARIO

YUGOSLAVIA

1967

PREPARED BY

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

950 YONGE STREET

TORONTO, ONTARIO

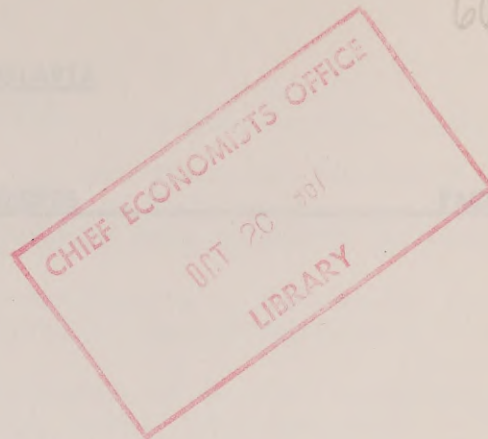
*Country studies series  
No. 107*





CADON  
ED 21  
66473C

YUGOSLAVIA



## YUGOSLAVIA



March, 1966.

Revised August, 1967.

Prepared by:

Joseph V. Lehner,  
Economist,  
Industrial Research Division.

(continued)






## YUGOSLAVIA

SECTION	CONTENTS	PAGE NO.
1.	Geography	1
2.	Climate	1
3.	Population	2
4.	Constitution and Government	3
5.	Economy - General	3
5a.	Transportation	5
6.	Agriculture	7
6a.	Fishing	9
7.	Forestry	10
8.	Mining	10
9.	Industry	11
10.	Electricity	13
11.	Atomic Energy	15
11a.	Tourism	16
12.	Gross National Product	16
13.	Foreign Trade	17
14.	Canadian Foreign Trade with Yugoslavia	22
15.	Balance of Trade	26
16.	Balance of Payment	27
17.	Economic and Trade Policy	28
17a.	Investment	29
18.	Conclusion	30

(continued)



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2024 with funding from  
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761118923580>

SECTION

CONTENTS

---

- TABLES: I Yugoslavia's Selected Financial Statistics  
II The Federal Budget of Yugoslavia  
III Selected Statistical Data on Health Personnel in Yugoslavia  
IV The United States Exports to Yugoslavia, 1966  
V Selected Statistical Data of Yugoslavia

- APPENDIX: A Imports of Yugoslavia by Selected Commodities and Countries, 1964 - Jan.-June 1966  
B Exports of Yugoslavia by Selected Commodities and Countries, 1964 - Jan.-June 1966  
C Canadian Exports to Yugoslavia, 1965-66  
D Canadian Imports from Yugoslavia, 1965-66  
E Public Holidays in Yugoslavia, Currency and Exchange Rates















## YUGOSLAVIA

### 1. Geography

Yugoslavia occupies 98,766 square miles, (255,804 sq. kilometres). Topographically it is divided into two general sections. The Lowland Hills and Pannonian Plain in the northern and eastern parts. There is a mountainous section which presents a rugged border to Austria, Italy, and the Adriatic Sea in the northwest and west, and to Albania, Greece and Bulgaria around the south and southwest. About 75% of Yugoslavia's territory consists of mountains and highlands and 25% of plains and lowlands.

Its boundaries total some 3,083 miles, of which 1,238 miles form the Adriatic coastline. The Adriatic Sea is the important connecting link with the world.

The Yugoslav rivers belong to three major watersheds:

Adriatic (21.5%):	Soča, Krka, Cetina and Neretva;
Aegean (9.5%):	Vardar;
Black Sea (69%):	Danube (with tributaries; Sava, Drava and Tisza).

At normal water level, 1,567 kilometres of the inland waterways are navigable; of this figure 1,534 kilometres are rivers and 123 kilometres are canals.

There are about 220 lakes in Yugoslavia, of which only six have an area over 10 square kilometres.

Yugoslavia's chief towns are:

#### POPULATION (1965 Estimates)

Belgrade (capital)	703,000	Skopje	230,000
Zagreb	503,000	Ljubljana	183,000
Sarajevo	223,000	Subotica	78,000

Several fairly important European trade routes, including the Danube Corridor, traverse the country; and passageways lead from the interior plains through the mountains to the Adriatic, Black and Aegean Seas.

### 2. Climate

There are three distinct types of climate in Yugoslavia. The narrow belt along the Adriatic has a Mediterranean climate with hot dry summers and mild rainy winters. The Alpine climate with short cool summers and long cold winters with heavy snowfalls. A Continental climate with hot summers and cold winters prevails in the northern part of Yugoslavia.

Note: 1 kilometre = .6124 miles  
1 square kilometre = .3861 sq. miles





### 3. Population

Yugoslavia is a country inhabited by five nationalities: Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Macedonians and Montenegrins. It is characterized by the greatest ethnic and religious diversity of all Eastern European countries.

Area and population (estimates 1965), in Yugoslavia, were as follows:

	Yugoslavia TOTAL	Serbia	Croatia	Slovenia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Macedonia	Montenegro
Area (sq. km.)....	255,804	88,361	56,538	20,251	51,129	25,713	13,812
Population.....	19,508,000	7,968,000	4,281,000	1,646,000	3,594,000	1,508,000	511,000

In Yugoslavia there are important minority groups. According to 1961, the minority groups were as follows: 914,760 Shiptars (Albanians); 504,369 Hungarians; 182,964 Turks; 86,433 Slovaks; as well as Czechs, Bulgarians, Italians, Germans and Russians.

Yugoslavia first came into existence in 1918, right after World War I, and the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Until 1918, member countries developed as nations under different historical conditions.

Religious groupings largely follow ethnic diversity. The largest church is the Serbian Orthodox, with about 7 million members, 5.4 million members of the Roman Catholic Church and 2.1 million Moslems.

There are four major languages: Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian and Macedonian. All are Slavic in origin and closely related.

The biggest national problem in Yugoslavia is the enmities between the Croats and Serbs. The internal history of Yugoslavia between the two wars was a long story of their mutual antagonism. Ethnic and religious tensions have survived under Tito's regime despite the party's attempts to moderate them.

Before World War II, 75% of the population made their living in agriculture. Today 50% are employed in industry and the trek to the city is continuing.

In Yugoslavia, there are hidden unemployment and underemployment among the vast army of unqualified and unskilled farmers who have abandoned the land to seek urban and industrial jobs.

In 1966, the Yugoslavian labour force was cut by 2.7%. Some 250,000 were unemployed. Until 1966, emigration of workers has been on the uptrend. With the economic recession in Western Europe, Yugoslavian workers began to return home.





#### 4. Constitution and Government

Yugoslavia is a federal state in which there are four levels of government: Federal, Republics, Districts and Communes. In the political organism, the main economic functions are exercised by the Federal and by the Commune levels. A single centralized party - Marshal Tito's Communist Party controls the Government.

Yugoslavia is composed of six "Socialist Republics": Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro, and two autonomous provinces: Kosovo-Metohia and the Vojvodina. Each republic has a government apparatus modeled on that of the Federal Republic with a parliament, executive council, administrative agencies and a judiciary.

The main political power lies in the hands of the Federal Government. The Federal budget receives the lion's share (60%) of total budgetary receipts, including the receipts of government establishments and firms, as well as tax revenues. The Communes receive close to 20% and the remainder is fairly equally divided between Republics and Districts.

The new Constitution was promulgated in April 1963. The socialist character of the Yugoslav regime has been reaffirmed by the new Constitution. Individual ownership of the means of production is expressly prohibited with the exception of small agricultural holdings and handicrafts. The publicized autonomous management of labour organizations does not give their members an absolute right over the production equipment in their hands. Such equipment belongs to the community as a whole and not to any particular group.

The Head of State is the President of the Republic elected by the Federal Assembly. The Federal Assembly has five chambers and 670 deputies.

In 1966, the Yugoslavian Communist Party was reorganized, abolishing the Politburo and replacing it with two separate bodies: Presidium and Executive Committee.

The Communists in Yugoslavia have recently accepted the idea that economic reform demands a "new-style party" which guides but does not command. According to this idea it will not be possible for a man to hold a senior executive post in the party and the Government at the same time.

The judiciary system comprises courts of general jurisdiction and special courts. The courts of general jurisdiction include communal, district and republican courts and the Supreme Court of Yugoslavia.

#### 5. Economy - General

Yugoslavia is among the economically less developed countries in Europe, despite conditions favouring a high level of agricultural development and sufficient natural resources to meet most domestic needs and to provide surpluses for export.

The present economic system in Yugoslavia is socialist (communist). Both, industry and foreign trade are controlled by the sector. A private sector





exists partly in agriculture and in the fields of handicrafts and services.

In the early part of the postwar period, Yugoslavia ran its economic affairs on the Soviet model, with public ownership and state management in industry and trade; collective farms and compulsory deliveries in agriculture; prices of all sorts fixed by authority; and with detailed controls and planning not only of investment but also of the current operation of enterprises.

Since 1950, a transition has been taking place toward a much freer type of economy. Yugoslavia introduced in its economic system reforms which differentiate it from the orthodox collectivist economies of the Soviet pattern. Yugoslavia was first among the Communist countries which recognized the prime importance of profitability in economic activity.

The Yugoslavian economy, like the economy of the communist countries, has nationalized the principle means of production (except agricultural small holdings and handicrafts) and it has a planning system. However, since 1949/50, Yugoslavia has differed in two respects. First, the Workers Councils, elected by all the workers in each enterprise in the socialized sector have acquired extensive powers of management. Secondly, there is increased restoration of a genuine domestic market. The sovereignty of consumers has been recognized, through the mechanism of supply and demand.

The main target of Yugoslav economic policy has been industrial development. The country is at the point of an ambitious industrial expansion program where further large increments of capital investment are necessary to maintain the momentum developed during the past decade. The main tasks of Yugoslavian industry are to increase productivity, cut production costs, upgrade quality and concentrate on profitable lines.

Yugoslavia's economic order after the Reform of 1965, is based on the concept of collective ownership and the recognition in principle of the laws of supply and demand. The means of production are neither owned privately nor by the State. Yugoslavian basic ideas are a so called collective ownership, with the members of the enterprise as a group being the owners. The enterprise has the economic initiative and has been attached to the principle of profitability at enterprise level.

The reason for all the reforms of the past few years was the fact that many enterprises were becoming more and more unprofitable.

Under the new system of income distribution, enterprises are to keep 71% of their net product compared with 51% previously. The state's share drops from 49% to 29%. But the state has also drastically reduced subsidies to enterprises, so that only those making a profit will survive. The so called "political factories"(1), which owe their continued existence to state subsidies, are due to disappear in 1967. There will probably be a substantial increase in unemployment.

Under the new price system, production will be directly exposed to the competition. State price controls, where they exist, will be gradually eliminated in 1967.

Note: (1) In response to regional and local political pressures, new industries have often been sited in areas lacking such basic facilities as transport, raw materials and skilled labour.



Per capita G.N.P. in Yugoslavia is estimated at close to \$500. - an average figure which includes the wide differences in the economic structure and economic development of various Republics in Yugoslavia. Slovenia and Croatia, possess a standard of living approaching that of Italy or Austria. On the other hand, the peasants in some regions of Macedonia and Montenegro live at close to a subsistence level.

Investment policy remains the principal instrument of central planning in Yugoslavia. The greater part of the public financing of investment is done through social investment funds. Since income from capital is nonexistent, while earnings are themselves kept within certain limits, private savings are bound to be small and without importance as a source of investment. A preference for investment is given to activities likely to improve the balance of payments. The level of investment in Yugoslavia is extremely high. Net investment in 1961 amounted to some 35% of the social product. Close to 6% of the investments were financed from abroad and 29% by domestic funds. The United States invested some 2½ billion dollars in the economy of Yugoslavia.

Handicrafts in Yugoslavia are still of considerable importance and are the main source of supply for certain services, such as consumer item repairs, catering and building repairs. They cannot develop on a large scale, since the maximum number of assistants a handicraft may employ is still limited to five.

Yugoslavia is grappling with inflation. Internally, higher private consumption is pushing up prices and wages. Governmental stabilization attempts have so far failed to be effective. The main reasons which have produced the current inflation in Yugoslavia are: the failure to increase productivity per worker; overinvestment in new plants and other facilities, and excessive imports from hard-currency countries.

Despite the recent reforms in Yugoslavia, all institutional farms have remained socialist.

#### 5a. Transportation

The country's mountainous terrain impedes the expansion of transportation facilities, and economic growth has outstripped rail and road capacity.

At the end of 1965, Yugoslavia had 78,505 kilometres of road, of which 12,950 kilometres were asphalt or concrete, 44,349 kilometres macadamized and 21,206 kilometres were others, (earth and uncut).





The Railways in Yugoslavia, 1962-1965, were as follows:(1)

	Unit	1962	1963	1964	1965
Length of Track	('000 km.)	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.8
Normal Gauge	( " " )	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3
Narrow Gauge	( " " )	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Locomotives	('000)	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3
Passenger Coaches	( " )	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2
Wagons	( " )	73.2	73.1	73.7	73.4
Passengers	(million)	192.9	201.3	225.9	236.0
Passenger-kilometres	('000 million)	9.9	10.7	12.3	12.8
Goods Carried	(million tons)	63.4	71.8	76.5	74.8
Ton-kilometres	('000 million)	15.0	17.3	18.3	18.0

Yugoslavia is presently modernizing its railroad through electrification and replacing steam locomotives by diesel locomotives.

The Danube is the great inland waterway, the chief ports being Novisad and Belgrade.

The Yugoslavian Inland-Waterways Fleet, 1963-1965, was as follows:(1)

	Unit	1963	1964	1965
Passenger Vessels	(number)	16	18	16
Tugs	( " )	243	241	240
Motor Barges	( " )	21	20	21
Tankers	( " )	115	120	181
Barges	( " )	578	609	561

In 1966, a total of 362 ships, amounting in weight to 1,142,000 tons were employed by Yugoslavia's maritime shipping industry.(2) The principal Adriatic ports are Rijeka, Split, Dubrovnik and Kotor.

The Ocean Shipping in Yugoslavia, 1963-1966, was as follows:(2)

	Unit	1963	1964	1965	1966
Vessels Entered	(million net reg. tons)	24.0	24.2	25.1	24.9
Exports	(million tons)	2.3	2.2	2.3	3.0
Imports	( " " )	5.4	5.5	5.4	6.9
Domestic Traffic	( " " )	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.8

Note: (1) Source: Europa Yearbook.

(2) Source: Statistical Pocket Book of Yugoslavia.





The state airline "Yugoslavenski Aero Transport" or YAT, provides internal and international services. In addition, there are two charter airlines, Pan Adria and Avio-Promet.

The Yugoslavian Civil Aviation, 1962-1965, was as follows:(2)

	Unit	1962	1963	1964	1965
Aircraft	(number)	29	24	24	25
Length of Network	(kilometres)	34,330	53,040	59,870	68,865
Number of Services		47	57	67	76
Kilometres Flown	(million)	7.2	9.0	10.8	13.1
Passengers Carried	('000)	308.2	436.8	541.4	633.9
Passenger-kilometres	(million)	163.7	266.6	365.6	477.4
Cargo Carried	(tons)	3,195	3,912	4,905	4,804
Ton-kilometres	(million)	1,975	2.6	3.1	3.7

## 6. Agriculture

Of the 23.9 million hectares (1 hectare = 2.471 acres) about 63% consists of arable land, meadows, pastures and vineyards and the remainder is covered with forests.

Distribution of Land of Yugoslavia was as follows:

(1965 - '000 hectares)

Agricultural Land Area	Arable	Meadows and Pastures	Forests	Orchards and Vineyards
14,800	7,660	6,710	8,688	693

The fertile lowlands provide the country with most of its agricultural needs because most of the numerous valleys in the mountainous section are so narrow and isolated that agriculture there is difficult.

Before the Second World War, Yugoslavia was chiefly an agricultural country with an exportable surplus of agricultural products. About 49% of the national income was contributed by agriculture and forestry as compared with 23% in 1962. But agriculture still remains dominant in Yugoslavian economic life. Over half of the population still has close ties with the land.

Private ownership of agricultural land in Yugoslavia is confined to those who cultivate it, and even cultivators are not allowed to own or rent more than 10 hectares (i.e. some 25 acres) or in some exceptional cases 15 hectares. Subject to these limitations, land can be bought and sold, bequeathed and

Note: (2) Source: Statistical Pocket Book of Yugoslavia.



rented. Lack of resources and exclusion from the price subsidies granted to socialized farms and cooperatives preclude them from acquiring any modern farm equipment. Some 90% of the land under systematic cultivation is owned by independent peasant proprietors, who number over 2.6 million. The remaining 10% of the land is under public ownership. Farms in the private sector are excessively subdivided, because of the traditional laws of succession and the overpopulation of rural areas. They lack tools and their methods of cultivation are outdated.

According to "Facts About Yugoslavia", published by the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Information, from 2,620,000 privately owned holdings:

about 470,000 holdings have less than one hectare of arable land					
" 450,000 "	"	"	two hectares	"	"
" 400,000 "	"	"	three hectares	"	"
" 550,000 "	"	"	from three to five hectares	"	"
" 420,000 "	"	"	from five to eight	"	"

Because individual farmers account for a considerable proportion of the national income and constitute a substantial body of consumers, the impact of their situation on the state of the economy is relatively important.

The capitalization of agriculture in Yugoslavia has been neglected; and agricultural production has not kept pace with population growth.

The cultivated area of principal crops, production and yield per hectare in Yugoslavia, 1964-1965, was as follows:

Crop	Area		Production		Yield Per Hectare	
	('000 hectares)		('000 tons)		(quintals)	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
Wheat	2,100	1,680	3,700	3,460	18	21
Rye	157	146	175	156	11	11
Barley	369	405	534	682	14	17
Maize	2,430	2,550	6,960	5,920	29	23
Tobacco	65	61	66	49	10	8
Hemp	45	47	292	316	65	67
Sugar Beet	89	80	2,830	2,620	320	329
Potatoes	320	320	2,800	2,380	86	73
Meadow Hay	1,910	1,930	3,820	3,740	20	19

(Source: Europa Yearbook)

Grains such as corn, wheat, barley, and rye, account for the major part of farm output. Industrial crops include vegetable fibres, sugar beets, and tobacco.

Agricultural production is low. This situation has had an adverse effect on the economy as it influences agriculture's demand for industrial products, holds up supplies of agricultural products to the processing industries and finally restricts industrial worker's real purchasing power owing to higher food prices.





Yugoslavia's terrain is well suited for livestock raising and beef and pork products are important exports items.

The livestock and poultry ('000) in Yugoslavia, 1960-1966, were as follows:(1)

	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry
1960	1,272	5,295	11,460	6,208	30,288
1961	1,220	5,702	10,823	5,818	28,878
1962	1,226	5,884	11,143	5,161	28,304
1963	1,175	5,355	10,058	5,013	29,940
1964	1,143	5,106	9,726	6,106	32,514
1965	1,109	5,219	9,433	6,985	31,429
1966*	1,131	5,584	9,868	5,118	31,685

Note: \* - Estimates

Livestock products, 1962-1965, were as follows:(1)

	Unit	1962	1963	1964	1965
Meat	('000 tons)	619	648	687	776
Crude Fats	( " " )	170	165	173	196
Wool	( " " )	13	13	12	13
Milk	(million litres)	2,326	2,272	2,334	2,700
Eggs	(millions)	1,420	1,643	1,733	1,746

Yugoslavia is making a concentrated effort to increase production of livestock and livestock products. Breeding stock is being imported to upgrade existing livestock.

According to semiofficial data, Yugoslav exports of beef in 1966, hit a new record of 74,000 metric tons, an increase of 14% over 1965. In addition, exports of cattle for slaughter totaled 20,000 metric tons, nearly double those in 1965.

Agricultural output in Yugoslavia has been unable to keep pace with population growth and the increasing level of living, so Yugoslavia has had to import large quantities of food abroad in recent years.

#### 6a. Fishing

Yugoslavia has a sizeable fishing industry. It has a long coastline, as well as numerous lakes and rivers.

Note: (1) Source: Europa Yearbook.





The freshwater and saltwater catch, 1964-1965, was as follows:

(tons)

	1964	1965
Freshwater Fish	13,212	15,901
Seafish	25,332	24,940
Shellfish	880	1,151

Yugoslavia has 28 fish canning factories, 207 motor fishing boats, and 1,428 sail and rowboats used for fishing.

## 7. Forestry

Forests in Yugoslavia cover an area of 8.7 million hectares, of which about 6 million are state owned and the rest privately owned.

About 60% of the timber consists of deciduous trees, of which the chief kinds are beech and oak. The most important coniferous trees are pine and juniper.

The industrial cutting of timber in Yugoslavia, 1963-1965, in '000 cubic metres, was as follows:

('000 cubic metres)

	1963	1964	1965
Round Wood	5,571	5,534	5,876
Hewn and Split Timber	94	54	63
Stacked Timber	5,258	6,020	6,016
TOTAL-	10,923	11,608	11,955

In the course of 1965, approximately 21,500 hectares of wasteland were afforested, 10,000 hectares with conifers and the rest with deciduous trees.

Access roads into the timber are being cut, and large acreages cannot now be utilized. More adequate transportation facilities are the prime requisite for fuller development of such resources.

## 8. Mining

Yugoslavia is fairly well endowed with a variety of mineral resources. Coal, largely lignite and brown coal is scattered throughout the country. Petroleum, with estimated reserves of 63.3 million tons is found in the Sava Valley of Croatia. New reserves have been discovered along the Adriatic Coast and in



Eastern Slovenia. Production of natural gas is steadily increasing. Iron ore is found in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia.

Selected mining production in Yugoslavia, 1963-1965, was as follows:(1)

	('000 tons)		
	1963	1964	1965
Coal	27,422	29,559	29,957
Crude Petroleum	1,611	1,799	2,063
Iron Ore	2,297	2,307	2,057
Copper Ore	5,629	5,928	6,003
Lead and Zinc Ore	2,287	2,364	2,358
Bauxite	1,285	1,293	1,574

Despite large increases in output of coal since the end of the Second World War, total coal production does not completely fill domestic needs.

Yugoslavia has large deposits of nonferrous metal ores and nonmetallic minerals. Present estimates set Yugoslavia's reserves of nonferrous metal ores at 130 million tons of bauxite, 290 million tons of copper, and 86 million tons of lead-zinc.

The Bor-Majdanpek copper mines and refineries are the largest in Europe. Yugoslavia is Europe's second largest producer of chrome, it is the largest producer of antimony and the third largest producer of mercury. Yugoslavia is able to meet most of its domestic needs for oil.

Much of the mineral output of Yugoslavia is exported rather than utilized domestically.

## 9. Industry

The development of Yugoslav industry, after the Second World War, may be divided into three periods. In the first period, 1945-1952, priority was assigned to mining, metallurgy and the manufacture of machinery and equipment for production. The second period, from 1952 to 1961, was characterized by a rapid development of the manufacturing industry. The third period which began in 1961, is being devoted to modernization and the more efficient utilization of existing capacities.

Although Yugoslavia possesses a fair endowment of the resources that are conducive to development of an industrial economy, manufacturing has not evolved sufficiently to produce a major manufacturing region. Instead, industrial enterprises largely are limited to a number of widely scattered towns as: Zagreb, Ljubljana, Belgrade, Sarajevo, Nish, Skoplje.

Note: (1) Source: Europa Yearbook.





The northern half of Yugoslavia is better earmarked for industrialization, partly because most of the railroads and navigable rivers are here. Furthermore, since the northern part of the country is somewhat more densely settled than the southern, and since it contains a higher percentage of level of agricultural land, it provides the most abundant supply of agricultural raw materials and a market for manufactured goods.

The industrial items of major importance produced in Yugoslavia, 1962-1965, were as follows:(1)

PRODUCT	UNIT	1962	1963	1964	1965
Electrical Energy . . . . .	megawatts	11,275	13,535	14,182	15,523
Processed Petrol . . . . .	'000 tons	1,665	1,792	2,162	2,930
Pig Iron . . . . .	" "	1,050	996	1,026	1,115
Steel . . . . .	" "	1,595	1,588	1,677	1,769
Electrolytic Copper . . . . .	" "	46	49	52	56
Refined Lead . . . . .	" "	98	104	101	102
Zinc . . . . .	" "	39	42	45	46
Aluminium . . . . .	" "	28	36	35	41
Iron Castings . . . . .	" "	203	228	279	310
Steel Castings . . . . .	" "	28	35	39	42
Industrial Machinery . . . . .	" "	44	49	68	71
Agricultural Machinery . . . . .	" "	17	22	27	32
Tractors . . . . .	number	5,410	8,092	9,423	7,430
Lorries . . . . .	"	6,454	7,975	9,081	9,572
Wagons . . . . .	"	2,850	2,762	3,486	4,848
Bicycles . . . . .	thousands	266	290	337	273
Rotating Machines . . . . .	mW.	588	644	647	1,065
Power Transformers . . . . .	'000 k.Va.	1,904	2,301	2,706	3,353
Heating Apparatus . . . . .	tons	15,661	20,154	22,928	19,867
Sulphuric Acid . . . . .	'000 tons	286	391	472	435
Calcined Soda . . . . .	" "	96	91	92	93
Bricks . . . . .	millions	1,165	1,308	1,639	1,523
Roofing Tiles . . . . .	"	219	244	253	281
Mechanical Woodpulp . . . . .	'000 tons	60	66	85	84
Cellulose . . . . .	" "	194	209	242	293
Stationery and Newsprint . . . . .	" "	102	114	157	174
Cotton Yarn . . . . .	" "	69	73	82	86
Woollen Yarn . . . . .	" "	19	26	31	32
Cotton Fabrics . . . . .	million sq. m.	312	348	378	394
Sole Leather . . . . .	'000 tons	9.8	11.3	11.6	7.8
Upper Leather . . . . .	million sq. m.	6.9	7.8	9.4	9.8
Sugar . . . . .	'000 tons	227	313	330	337
Canned Vegetables . . . . .	tons	22,642	30,637	29,771	29,568
Canned Meat . . . . .	"	35,558	39,248	53,228	58,767
Canned Fish . . . . .	"	19,373	27,452	30,414	26,429
Edible Oil . . . . .	"	73,343	93,279	105,635	98,140

One of the most important sectors of industry is engineering. Yugoslavia produces ships, railroad cars, machine tools, agricultural machinery, electrical-generating equipment and a variety of consumer products. The petroleum industry showed the greatest percentage rise in 1966, with a 19% increase over the 1965 production, followed by chemicals (14% increase), electrical energy (10% increase) and foods (9%).

The chemical industry is expanding its production with fertilizers and detergents as leading products. Other sectors of significance are textile, wood processing, paper and rubber industries.

Yugoslavian industry, despite the progress achieved in the past twenty years still is lagging behind the industries of Western countries. A considerable number of industrial enterprises may have to be closed down before the economy is returned to a fair level of rentability. Many of these enterprises were

Note: (1) Source: Europa Yearbook.





the result of political pressures to invest in the industrial development of the poorer regions. The uneconomic nature of many industrial enterprises is caused not only by the fact that they are not situated in economically right places, but also by the inefficiency with which they were built and equipped and are operated in both an engineering and a business sense.

The share of industry in the Gross Social Product in Yugoslavia, went up from 33% in 1947 to 46% in 1963, while that of agriculture fell from 39% to 25%. Industry in Yugoslavia has, at present, two major problems, first, that of generating new capital funds and second, the questionable production efficiency.

#### 10. Electricity

Primary energy production in Yugoslavia in 1962 was:

Coal and lignite	81%
Petroleum	12.5%
Hydroelectric	5.5%
Natural gas	<u>1.</u> %
TOTAL-	100 %

From 1965 to 1970, the annual growth rate in electric power demands in Yugoslavia is expected to be 14%. From 1970 to 1975, this will diminish slightly to 12% and from 1975 to 1980 to 9%.

The following table shows current and planned installed electrical power station capacities by types of plant in Yugoslavia:

	1964	1970	1980
	M.W.	M.W.	M.W.
Hydroelectric Stations	1,800	4,950	8,250
Fossil Fuelled Plants	1,300	2,640	8,350
Nuclear Power Plants	-	-	1,200
TOTAL-	3,100	7,590	18,700

Source: Atomic Handbook.

Yugoslavia should, by 1980, be utilizing 70% of its water potential and have increased its coal production to 70 million tons yearly. However, these increases would not be sufficient to cover the country's need for projected energy consumption. The deficiency in electric power would have to be supplied by nuclear power or by imports of conventional fuel.

Yugoslavia has planned to erect during 1965-1968, six thermal power plants and to electrify by 1969, 120 miles of railroad in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia.

The Soviet Union announced on March 14, 1964, that it would supply three -



178,000 Kilowatt turbine engines for the Iron Gates project, a joint Rumanian-Yugoslav hydroelectric combine on the Danube, scheduled for completion in 1971.

Energy consumption in Yugoslavia was as follows; (quantities in million metric tons of coal equivalent and in Kilogrammes per capita):

	<u>Consumption Total (1)</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
1960	16.10	875
1961	16.93	N.A.
1962	17.59	926
1963	19.59	1,028
1964	21.90	N.A.
1965	23.26	1,192

Note: (1) Consumption data is based on the apparent consumption of coal, lignite, petroleum products, natural gas and hydro and nuclear electricity.

N.A. - Not available.

Source: United Nation: Statistical Yearbook.

Installed capacity of electric energy in Yugoslavia, thousand KW:(1)

<u>Code(2)</u>	<u>Type(3)</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
I + P	Total	1,985	2,402	2,681	3,078	3,030	3,106	3,700
	Hydro	1,171	1,450	1,606	1,905	1,851	1,851	2,265
P	Total	1,601	2,000	2,267	2,665	2,657	2,721	3,315
	Hydro	1,131	1,400	1,556	1,855	1,801	1,801	2,215

By 1966, the installed capacity of Yugoslavia's hydroelectric power stations was 9,879 million KWH annually. The installed capacity of thermal electric stations was 7,294 million KWH.

Note: (1) The data represents the nominal end-of-year capacity of all generators available for simultaneous operation in hydro-electric and thermo electric plants.

(2) P = enterprises generating primarily for public use.

I = industrial establishments generating primarily for own use.

I + P = total installed capacity.

(3) Total means entirely thermal. "Thermal" can be derived by subtracting "hydro" from "total", except in the following countries in which "nuclear" and "geothermic" are produced.

Source: United Nations: Statistical Yearbook.





# 11. Atomic Energy

In Yugoslavia, there exists the Federal Nuclear Energy Commission, which is entrusted with the task of assisting, coordinating and directing activities in all branches of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Four nuclear Institutes were established. Two in Belgrade, 1 in Zagreb and 1 in Ljubljana.

Activities in the nuclear field in Yugoslavia are carried out under long term, as well as annual plans. With the overall developments and changes taking place throughout the world, Yugoslavia is also planning a shift of emphasis in its programming.

Yugoslavia's long-range plan for construction of nuclear power plants is as follows:(1)

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>
	<u>M.W.</u>	<u>M.W.</u>	<u>M.W.</u>
Nuclear Power Plants	200	500	500
TOTAL-	200	700	1,200

The lack of energy resources in some Yugoslavian regions can speedup this program.

According to the "Financial Times" (January 31, 1966), Yugoslavia, which has been nibbling for some time is showing a serious interest in a Candu reactor.

Yugoslavia has a uranium processing plant at Gabrovnica. The extent of Yugoslavia's uranium reserves has not been made available.

Yugoslavia's capital investment for the peaceful uses for nuclear energy has been as follows, (millions of dollars):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Industry</u>
1960	10.1	-
1961	12.2	0.04
1962	12.0	0.09
1963	12.4	0.21
1964	14.0	0.33
1965	14.7	0.80

Radioisotope usage in Yugoslavia was:

	<u>1963-curies</u>	<u>1964-curies</u>
Industries	30	30
Medicine	36	44
Agriculture	1	2
Other (research and Hydrology)	170	20
TOTAL-	237	276

Note: (1) Source: Atomic Handbook.



Yugoslavia has an agreement for cooperation in the field of nuclear-energy with the following countries: Poland, Italy, United Arab Republic, India, United States, France, Indonesia, Norway and U.S.S.R.

### 11a. Tourism

Visitors from Selected Countries, 1963-1965, were as follows:(1)

Visitors From	1963	1964	1965
Austria	352,976	366,580	360,130
France	138,748	161,570	212,610
German Federal Republic	439,850	574,685	561,040
Italy	186,624	252,270	302,341
United Kingdom	124,126	156,680	208,765
U.S.A.	59,673	69,463	86,822
Others	452,796	645,875	926,031
TOTAL-	1,754,793	2,227,123	2,657,739

Source: Europa Yearbook.

During 1966, 3½ million foreign tourists visited Yugoslavia spending about \$150 million. The target figures for foreign tourist income has been set at \$200 million for 1967, and \$400 million by 1970.

### 12. Gross National Product

Gross National Product in Yugoslavia, 1961-1962, was as follows:

(Value in Dollars and Percentage)

	1961		1962	
	Value	% of Total	Value	% of Total
Industry and Mining	1,900	37.9	2,061	36.7
Agriculture	1,128	22.5	1,314	28.4
Forestry	49	1.0	77	1.4
Construction	352	7.0	363	6.5
Transport	250	6.6	399	7.1
Trade and Catering	357	9.5	529	9.4
Arts and Crafts	184	4.9	285	5.1
Public Utilities	13	0.4	21	0.4
TOTAL G.S.P. (1)	4,500	-	5,029	-
Services housing, Government	513	10.2	582	10.37
G.N.P. (2)	5,013	100.0	5,611	100.0





- Note: (1) Gross Social Product, by Yugoslav definition, excludes the activities not participating directly in the production of material goods, i.e. public administration, personal services, liberal professions, etc.
- (2) G.N.P. as used in this table is the sum of the G.S.P. as derived from official sources, and of the expenditures on services.

Source: Savezni Zavod za Statistiku.

The growth in the Social Products in Yugoslavia, in real terms, fluctuated from 4% in 1962 to 14% in 1963 and 1964, to 3% in 1965.

It rose to an estimated \$9,545 million or 9% over 1965.

### 13. Foreign Trade

Foreign trade has an important role in the Yugoslavian economy. Although Yugoslavia has a socialist economic system, the country's foreign trade is conducted more along the lines followed by Western countries. The freedom with which, and terms on which, goods can be exported and in some cases imported, have a great influence on the price structure on the domestic market.

Yugoslavia is in favour of the rapid development of international trade and the widest possible participation of the country in this development.

In the past few years, Yugoslavia has been negotiating primarily with the Common Market and then with E.F.T.A. So far negotiations have failed.

The drastic foreign trade reforms of July 1965, and January 1966, are aimed primarily at making Yugoslavia competitive in the world market.

According to International Monetary Fund Statistics, Yugoslavia's world-trade value in millions of U.S. dollars, was:

	Exports (fob)	Imports (cif)
1960	566	826
1961	569	910
1962	690	888
1963	790	1,057
1964	893	1,323
1965	1,091	1,288
1966	1,220	1,575

While exports increased from 1960 to 1966 by 115.5%, imports increased from 1960 to 1966 by 90.7%.



Over the last 10 years Yugoslavia has increased the total volume of foreign trade significantly, raising its value from 798 million dollars in 1956 to 2,795 million dollars in 1966.

Yugoslavian Imports (c.i.f.) by commodities (SITC division) total and from OECD countries, 1964-1966, were as follows:(1)

TRADE WITH		Period	O.E.C.D. COUNTRIES																					
			World	Total	Canada	United States	Japan	Europe																
								Total	E.E.C.	E.F.T.A.	Greece Spain Turkey													
1. S.I.T.C. sections			64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66							
0	Food and live animals	64	164.0	189.5	231.0	93.6	116.9	125.2	•	•	•	79.4	103.2	106.5	5.0	2.9	.1	9.2	5.8	1.5	1.8	4.2	6.3	
1	Beverages and tobacco	64	2.5	.6	5.9	.9	.3	2.5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	.9	.1	.1	.7	.1	1.5	
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	64	210.4	217.0	212.2	70.2	90.8	95.6	3.8	4.0	3.8	20.3	36.4	38.1	.3	.2	.1	45.8	20.3	12.5	13.0	12.6	16.9	
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	64	66.0	72.0	82.4	16.7	18.7	20.0	•	•	•	8.8	11.1	11.3	•	•	•	7.9	3.2	4.7	•	•	•	
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	64	16.0	13.4	8.8	15.6	12.4	8.1	•	•	•	13.1	10.1	6.0	•	•	•	2.5	1.6	.9	•	.7	.1	
5	Chemicals	64	138.1	118.3	150.5	101.3	74.4	93.9	•	•	•	4.2	2.3	3.9	.6	1.8	1.5	96.6	75.2	20.5	.8	2.3	6.1	
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	64	275.2	277.5	369.9	139.7	128.2	172.3	.7	.5	.2	8.1	9.4	4.5	1.1	6.7	4.9	129.9	95.5	33.7	.7	1.6	4.3	
7	Machinery and transport equipment	64	397.8	356.5	459.1	264.6	256.1	324.7	•	•	.1	32.5	16.2	28.2	.7	8.5	32.8	231.4	161.6	69.0	.8	71.7	.3	
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	64	51.3	43.4	54.9	21.8	18.9	21.5	•	•	•	6.4	1.5	1.4	.1	1.9	.2	15.3	10.2	5.0	.1	4.8	.2	
9	Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	64	.1	.4	.5	.1	.3	.3	•	•	•	•	.1	•	•	•	•	.1	.2	•	•	•	•	
TOTAL			64	1288.5	1575.4	1321.5	724.5	717.2	864.1	4.6	4.5	4.2	172.8	190.2	199.8	7.7	22.1	39.6	539.4	373.6	147.9	17.9	27.3	36.1

Yugoslavia imports: foods, raw material and capital equipment for industry. The latter two include coal and coke, petroleum products, scrap metal, hides, agricultural and industrial machinery and in particular, electrical, construction and metalworking equipment.

Yugoslavia's imports in 1967 may not appear to grow as fast as in 1966, because imports in 1965 were abnormally depressed.





Yugoslavian Exports (f.o.b.) by commodities (SITC division) total and to OECD countries, 1964-1966, were as follows:(1)

TRADE WITH		Period	O.E.C.D. COUNTRIES														
			World	Total	Canada	United States	Japan	Europe									
								Total	E.E.C.	E.F.T.A.	Greece Spain, Turkey						
1. S.I.T.C. sections			64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66
0	Food and live animals	64	213.1	162.6	.1	8.0	.1	154.5	101.6	42.3	10.5						
		65	231.4	173.6	.1	10.5	.	163.0	112.1	36.4	14.4						
		66	248.6	212.5	.	9.5	.	203.0	132.2	50.4	20.4						
1	Beverages and tobacco	64	50.0	17.1	.	8.2	.3	8.5	6.3	2.2	.						
		65	48.9	15.0	.	7.2	.	7.7	6.0	1.7	.						
		66	47.4	20.6	.1	12.2	.7	7.6	5.9	1.7	.						
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	64	116.9	76.1	.2	4.0	.4	71.6	56.3	11.0	4.1						
		65	110.3	74.0	.1	3.6	.	70.2	55.5	10.4	3.8						
		66	107.7	73.2	.6	2.7	.4	69.5	54.0	8.4	6.1						
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	64	12.1	7.6	.	.1	.	7.5	1.4	6.1	.						
		65	10.7	5.8	.	.2	.	5.6	1.4	4.1	.2						
		66	20.9	16.9	.	.6	.	16.3	5.5	10.3	.4						
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	64	.5	.5	.	.	.	.5	.1	.4	.						
		65	.5	.3	.	.	.	.3	.3	.	.						
		66	.3	.3	.	.	.	.3	.3	.	.						
5	Chemicals	64	37.8	10.9	.	1.6	.1	9.2	5.2	2.5	1.5						
		65	59.6	17.8	.1	3.2	.	14.4	6.3	5.8	2.4						
		66	69.6	23.5	.	3.8	.	19.8	10.8	6.9	2.1						
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	64	204.7	89.7	.6	18.2	.	70.9	43.7	22.4	4.7						
		65	247.6	101.6	.8	21.7	.	79.1	52.8	22.2	4.1						
		66	282.3	135.7	1.0	25.5	.	109.2	77.5	28.2	3.4						
7	Machinery and transport equipment	64	151.6	24.2	.1	1.3	.	22.8	6.7	14.5	1.5						
		65	256.7	21.3	.2	4.3	.2	16.6	11.0	2.2	3.4						
		66	299.4	31.1	.2	6.3	.2	24.4	12.6	7.7	4.0						
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	64	105.7	51.1	1.1	9.9	.	40.1	24.2	15.6	.2						
		65	125.1	55.2	.8	11.5	.	42.8	29.3	13.2	.3						
		66	143.2	75.1	.7	14.3	.	60.0	39.9	19.6	.6						
9	Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	64	.6	.2	.	.	.	.2	.1	.	.1						
		65	.4	.2	.	.	.	.2	.1	.	.1						
		66	.6	.3	.	.	.	.3	.1	.	.1						
TOTAL		64	893.1	440.0	2.1	51.3	.8	385.7	245.6	117.1	22.7						
		65	1091.3	464.8	2.2	62.3	.3	400.0	274.7	96.0	28.7						
		66	1220.1	589.1	2.6	74.9	1.4	510.3	338.9	133.3	37.1						

Yugoslavian exports consist chiefly of: meat and meat preparations, fruit and vegetables, tobacco and tobacco manufactures, wood, lumber and cork, iron and steel, nonferrous metal, and machinery other than electric.

Before the Second World War, exports of agricultural products, timber and non-ferrous metals were sufficient to pay for imports needs. Since the war, due to the changes of the economic and social structure of the country, together with heavy defense expenditure and crop failures, Yugoslavia was placed in a debtor position in its trade balance and depended on large scale loans from abroad.

The composition of foreign trade has changed in the last 15 years. Industrial products now account for 70 per cent of exports compared with the situation in 1950, when agriculture and raw materials made up more than 50 per cent of exports.

Yugoslavian Foreign Trade by Countries, was as follows:

Note: (1) Source: O.E.C.D. Commodity Trade.



Yugoslavia's Foreign Trade With the Selected Countries Total  
(in Thousand U.S. Dollars) and Percentage of Total Imports  
1964 - Jan. - June 1966

	1964		1965		Jan. - June 1966	
	Total \$000's U.S.	% of Total	Total \$000's U.S.	% of Total	Total \$000's U.S.	% of Total
United States	172,808	13.08	190,165	14.76	123,506	16.15
Canada	4,551	0.34	4,544	0.35	1,155	0.15
France	47,110	3.56	46,439	3.60	20,700	2.71
Germany Fed.	113,429	8.58	116,390	9.03	67,059	8.77
Italy	174,408	13.20	137,119	10.64	72,323	9.46
Netherlands	26,229	1.98	21,876	1.70	12,030	1.57
United Kingdom	69,262	5.24	61,564	4.78	35,914	4.70
Austria	34,857	2.64	34,389	2.67	17,950	2.35
Switzerland	21,322	1.61	21,209	1.65	13,903	1.82
Greece	11,047	0.84	17,358	1.35	16,499	2.16
U.S.S.R.	100,190	7.58	107,925	8.38	61,000	7.98
Bulgaria	16,732	1.27	22,255	1.73	17,402	2.28
Czechoslovakia	82,141	6.22	70,394	5.46	44,629	5.84
Germany E.	72,656	5.50	63,133	4.90	43,290	5.66
Hungary	35,266	2.67	30,785	2.39	16,017	2.10
Poland	59,572	4.51	57,041	4.43	38,226	5.00
U.A.R. Egypt	23,781	1.80	24,188	1.88	14,609	1.91
Japan	7,734	0.59	22,084	1.71	20,496	2.68
India	21,509	1.63	26,178	2.03	14,829	1.94
Other Countries	226,933	17.17	213,467	16.56	112,995	14.78
Total	1,321,537	100.00	1,288,503	100.00	764,532	100.00

Source: United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics, 1964 - Jan. - June 1966.





Yugoslavia's Foreign Trade With the Selected Countries Total  
(in Thousand U.S. Dollars) and Percentage of Total Exports  
1964 - Jan. - June 1966

	1964		1965		Jan. - June 1966	
	Total \$000's U.S.	% of Total	Total \$000's U.S.	% of Total	Total \$000's U.S.	% of Total
United States	51,324	5.75	62,329	5.71	40,447	7.19
Canada	2,089	0.23	2,170	0.20	839	0.15
France	18,423	2.06	17,515	1.60	13,057	2.32
Germany Fed.	80,414	9.00	95,751	8.77	53,632	9.53
Italy	131,937	14.77	144,330	13.23	85,710	15.23
United Kingdom	55,255	6.19	36,279	3.32	18,294	3.25
Austria	30,741	3.44	28,408	2.60	21,030	3.74
Switzerland	17,153	1.92	18,165	1.66	11,048	1.96
Greece	16,081	1.80	22,438	2.06	13,932	2.48
U.S.S.R.	116,135	13.00	187,570	17.19	79,226	14.08
Czechoslovakia	44,842	5.02	70,940	6.50	25,424	4.52
Germany E.	63,174	7.07	75,310	6.90	33,248	5.91
Hungary	24,142	2.70	25,931	2.38	10,836	1.93
Poland	39,151	4.38	64,132	5.88	25,117	4.46
U.A.R. Egypt	12,751	1.43	20,433	1.87	12,561	2.23
India	28,188	3.16	29,653	2.72	16,870	3.00
Other Countries	161,352	18.08	189,987	17.41	101,583	18.02
Total	893,152	100.00	1,091,341	100.00	562,854	100.00

Source: United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics, 1964 - Jan. - June 1966.



In contrast with the period immediately following World War II, when over half of Yugoslavia's foreign trade was with the Soviet bloc, today Yugoslavia's foreign trade is carried on primarily with capitalist countries. Today, Yugoslavia is aware that its prosperity depends on cooperation with the West. Among Western countries, Italy maintained its position as Yugoslavia's largest trading partner, followed by the United States, West Germany and Britain, in that order.

The Yugoslav Government attempts to balance its imports and exports with each country and is urging its business enterprises to make greater efforts to increase their exports.

Yugoslavia is, and will certainly remain, short of convertible foreign currency. The Yugoslav authorities, will not, therefore, encourage imports from the West of goods and services, which can be supplied from within Yugoslavia, or from nonconvertible currency areas such as, Eastern Europe. But this does not mean that total imports from the West will be reduced, for much of Yugoslavia's requirements of capital goods and sophisticated equipment, raw materials, and even some consumer goods can only be obtained satisfactorily from the Western World.

Yugoslavia is an associate member of COMECON and a full member of the GATT.

#### 14. Canadian Foreign Trade with Yugoslavia

Canada exchanges M.F.N. treatment with Yugoslavia under the Trade Agreement Act of June 11, 1928, which accepted article 30 of the United Kingdom Serb-Croat-Slovene, Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of May 12, 1927.

According to D.B.S. Trade of Canada, Canadian foreign trade with Yugoslavia, 1960-1966, was as follows:

Year	Imports from Yugoslavia '000\$	Exports to Yugoslavia '000\$	Balance (+ or -) '000\$
1960	804,249	3,249,369	+2,445,120
1961	1,665,066	2,134,996	+ 469,930
1962	1,801,426	999,302	- 802,124
1963	1,842,621	17,518,671	+15,676,050
1964	2,600,766	5,443,418	+2,842,652
1965	2,967,414	8,560,787	+5,593,373
1966	2,638,241	3,663,934	+1,025,693

Important Canadian export items to Yugoslavia are industrial raw materials such as, asbestos, woodpulp, synthetic rubber, flaxseed, copper and cattle hides.

Yugoslav exports to Canada include a great variety of articles but only wooden furniture, cotton yarn, sporting goods, footwear, burned magnesia and mercury are sold in sizeable quantities.

Canadian Foreign Trade with Yugoslavia by Selected Commodities, 1964-1966, was as follows:



CANADIAN IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES FROM YUGOSLAVIA, 1964, 1965, 1966

(in Canadian Dollars)

Class No.	Name of Product	1964	1965	1966
14415	Hops Including Lupulin	130,208	85,008	26,336
21950	Broom Corn	101,703	15,757	-
36402	Cotton Yarn For Thread Manufacture	163,473	273,543	-
36405	Cotton Thread For Sewing	52,958	1,093	116,557
36639	Nylon Yarn	-	90,403	32,911
37415	Jute, Broad Woven Fabrics	30,433	172,952	14,368
40081	Mercury	132,871	258,358	104,380
45979	Nonferrous Metals, n.e.s.	29,049	151,143	12,858
46506	Bolts and Headed or Threaded Rods, n.e.s.	19,432	51,300	31,345
46508	Nuts, Lock Nuts and Stop Nuts, n.e.s.	45,541	16,113	52,413
47278	Magnesia, Dead Burned or Sintered	364,303	305,587	474,593
47362	Glass Articles to Cut, Mounted	31,201	79,932	39,700
67299	Plumbers Brass, Woods and Accessories, n.e.s.	79,724	29,714	10,922
74012	Furniture, Wooden, Household, Not Upholstered	162,824	226,886	122,552
78465	Suits and Dresses, Knitted	-	44,967	5,190
79014	Boots, Shoes, Women's and Girl's Last Made	45,085	53,666	40,414
79099	Footwear, n.e.s.	156,534	164,116	183,320
83237	Skis	160,780	182,430	110,114
86716	Household Baskets, Boxes, Cans and Bags, n.e.s.	42,183	27,254	37,152
97010	Import Packing, Reusable or Unclassified	71,661	38,736	29,812
	Others	780,803	698,456	1,193,304
	TOTAL-	2,600,766	2,967,414	2,638,241

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Imports by Countries, 1964 - 1966.





CANADIAN EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES TO YUGOSLAVIA, 1964, 1965, 1966

(in Canadian Dollars)

Class No.	Name of Product	1964	1965	1966
110	Cattle, Dairy, Purebred	-	-	19,000
5152	Milk Powder, Skim Milk	146,490	24,283	35,350
5159	Milk, Cream, and By-Products, Powdered, n.e.s.	-	79,782	-
20110	Cattle Hides, Raw	-	119,318	150,548
21230	Flaxseed	1,196,254	2,852,602	2,147,263
25199	Scrap Iron and Steel, n.e.s.	338,582	-	-
25330	Copper Scrap	311,675	2,931,257	112,055
25439	Lead and Lead Alloy Scrap, Dross, etc.	-	814,736	127,797
25739	Zinc, Zinc Alloy Scrap, Dross Ashes	-	37,296	12,158
27120	Asbestos Milled Fibres, Group 3 Gr.8	518,745	21,237	99,320
27130	Asbestos Milled Fibres, Group 4	539,032	742,298	310,365
27140	Asbestos Shorts, Group 6-9 Grades	-	-	57,285
34019	Wood Pulp, Dissolving and Special Alpha	625,320	210,435	-
34025	Wood Pulp, Bleached Sulphite Paper Grades	387,717	-	-
34040	Wood Pulp, Sulphite, Unbleached, Strong	159,190	80,151	-
40535	Radioactive Elements and Isotopes	-	80,978	14,326
42499	Plastic and Synthetic Rubber, Not Shaped, n.e.s.	587,950	21,464	24,927
44219	Pig Iron	315,536	-	-
45215	Copper Pipe and Tubing	-	25,930	-
45708	Zinc Blocks, Pigs and Slabs	30,216	-	-
50072	Compressors, Air and Gas and Parts	-	-	12,904
52139	Excavating Dredging Equipment & Parts	16,844	-	-

(continued)



CANADIAN EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES TO YUGOSLAVIA, 1964, 1965, 1966, (continued)

(in Canadian Dollars)

Class No.	Name of Product	1964	1965	1966
60039	Aircraft Engines and Parts	78,156	201,683	359,597
60099	Aircraft Assemblies, Equipment and Parts, n.e.s.	6,051	168,265	4,691
63057	Commercial Communication Equipment, n.e.s.	-	19,930	22,467
63098	Components for Communications Equipment, n.e.s.	-	19,220	19,186
70069	Medical and Related Instruments	-	20,436	296
83026	Skates, Ice Equipment and Parts, n.e.s.	21,137	-	-
90019	Stationery and Paper Office Supplies, n.e.s.	-	26,690	5,573
95044	Paper Bags and Multiwall Sacks	-	-	46,390
95075	Shipping Containers, Textile	-	-	33,530
	Others	164,523	62,796	48,906
	TOTAL-	5,443,418	8,560,787	3,663,934

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Exports by Countries, 1964 - 1966.





Yugoslavia provides a growing and potentially good market for our exporters of goods not made in Yugoslavia and not readily obtainable from nonconvertible currency areas. The Yugoslavian market is worth investigation, preferably by personal visits to the end-user and to the importers and agencies.

The best sales prospects are in the field of capital goods. Yugoslavian industry has reached the stage where a wide variety of products can be produced locally. Particularly good prospects exist in the field of food processing, tourism(1), power generation, mining, petroleum and petrochemicals.

Yugoslavian companies favor Western machinery. If favourable credit terms were available, Yugoslavia might buy plant equipment from Canada.

Bogumil Rupnik, a deputy secretary in the Federal Chamber of Economics of Yugoslavia, mentioned the possibility of Canadian Yugoslavian collaboration on projects in their countries. He also mentioned the possibility of Yugoslav manufacture under Canadian license.(2)

#### 15. Balance of Trade

Yugoslavian Balance of Trade, 1955-1966, in millions of U.S. dollars, was as follows:(3)

Year	Exports	Imports	Balance
1955	256.6	440.9	-184.3
1956	323.3	474.1	-150.8
1957	395.1	661.2	-266.1
1958	441.4	684.9	-243.5
1959	476.6	687.1	-210.5
1960	566.1	826.3	-260.2
1961	568.8	910.2	-341.4
1962	690.4	887.6	-197.2
1963	790.3	1,056.5	-266.2
1964	893.1	1,323.0	-429.9
1965	1,091.3	1,287.6	-196.3
1966	1,220.1	1,575.4	-355.3

With the exception of one year (1946) Yugoslavia has consistently had an adverse balance of trade.

The Yugoslavian deficit between imports and exports has been covered by import credits from abroad and, to some extent, by the growing volume of tourist

Note: (1) The target figures for foreign tourist income in Yugoslavia has been set at \$200 million for 1967 and \$400 million by 1970. Meeting these targets will require substantial investment in hotels, motels and related equipment for cooking and catering, laundry, dry cleaning, heating, air-conditioning, refrigeration and related items.

(2) Globe and Mail, November 30, 1966.

(3) Source: I.M.F. International Financial Statistics.



spending and remissions from Yugoslav citizens abroad.

Yugoslavia's principal creditors are the United States, the Soviet Union, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, West Germany and the United Kingdom.

# 16. Balance of Payment

Yugoslavia has for some time been faced with a serious balance of payments problem.

Yugoslavia's Balance of Payments, 1960-1965, in millions of U.S. dollars, was as follows:(1)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Goods and Services (2)	-213	-286	-117	-144	-272	- 15
Trade Balance (cif)	-268.9	-346.1	-199.0	-277.9	-434.1	-200
Transportation	48.1	55.6	67.4	81.0	97.0	118
Investment Income	- 10.8	- 17.0	- 21.2	- 33.7	- 48.0	- 60
Other Services	19.0	21.0	35.0	87.0	114.0	127.0
Transfers: Private	35.2	35.7	43.7	58.4	47.5	50.0
Government	55.0	34.0	25.0	5.0	20.0	30.0
Capital n.i.e.:	56.0	181.0	27.0	80.0	84.0	12.0
Monetary Authorities	73.4	36.5	--	24.0	135.0	15.0
I.M.F. Accounts	- 13.5	- 67.5	- 7.5	22.1	- 30.0	35.0
Monetary Gold	5.2	- 1.6	1.9	- 10.2	- 2.5	- 2.0
Payments Agreements	8.2	- 56.5	31.0	13.3	40.1	- 80.0
Bank Credit Received	40.9	52.0	20.3	- 0.7	97.0	68.0
Other	32.6	- 24.9	- 44.6	--	31.0	- 6.0
Net Errors and Omissions	- 6.0	--	21.0	- 24.0	- 14.0	- 92

Note: -- Not available.

In 1966, Yugoslavia had no balance of payment deficit despite the fact that the trade gap in 1966 widened to \$355.3 million from \$196.3 million in 1965. The difference was made up by increased invisible earnings. Yugoslavia's invisible earnings come from tourist trade, transport services, remittances from Yugoslavs abroad, and construction projects carried out in foreign countries.

There is little prospect of eliminating the balance of payments deficit in the next few years, and it is possible that Yugoslavia faces a particularly difficult international payments situation. Of an estimated \$1.3 billion owed at the outset of 1965, more than half will fall due by 1968. Despite the fact that the current deficit was less last year, Yugoslavia's external payments were

Note: (1) Source: I.M.F. International Financial Statistics.

(2) Minus sign indicates debit.



only balanced by a substantial inflow of foreign public capital (loans and grants) and commercial credits.

The U.S. decision in October 1964, to deny Yugoslavia the possibility of purchasing surplus agricultural commodities for local currency under Public Law 480 (Food for Peace), presents a new problem to Yugoslav Balance of Payment.

## 17. Economic and Trade Policy

The Federal Executive Council prescribes the general provisions in respect of foreign trade and exchange transactions. The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade, establishes rules and regulations, makes decisions governing commercial transactions, and issues import and export licenses when required. The Federal Secretariat for Finance prescribes the specific provisions governing exchange transactions.

Payments to and from countries with which Yugoslavia has bilateral payments agreements, are made in the currencies and according to the procedures set forth in those agreements. If no agreement exists, settlement is usually made in a convertible currency.

Control over imports, now in practice, is exercised through allocation of foreign currency to the end-user enterprises. An enterprise has to be specially registered to undertake foreign trade operations. Most of the larger manufacturers are empowered to import direct; others use the import-export enterprises. Unregistered economic organizations must channel their orders through registered economic organizations which import on their behalf and on their account.

All commodities included in the foreign trade nomenclature are classified in five categories:(1)

- 1) Liberalized goods.
- 2) Conditionally liberalized goods.
- 3) Goods imported under global exchange quotas.
- 4) Goods subject to individual quotas.
- 5) Imports subject to ad hoc licensing.

A number of laws liberalizing trade and foreign exchange transactions took effect on Jan. 1, 1967. Further liberalization is planned to cover 59% of Yugoslavia's imports by the end of 1967 - as opposed to 50% at present; and the goal of 100% liberalization is set for 1970. By that time, it is expected that all nontariff barriers will be removed and only the customs tariff will be used to protect the Yugoslav market against foreign competition.

During 1966, Yugoslavia embarked on an ambitious five year plan, 1966-1970, for the continued industrialization of the country. Among the objectives are the increase in exports of manufactured products and expansion of investment in the agricultural sector. This program does not set specific goals to be accomplished, but is used for direction and control in expansion of facilities.

Note: (1) For details see "Eighteenth Annual Report - Exchange Restrictions", International Monetary Fund.





Yugoslavia is associated with O.E.C.D.; it is a member of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and GATT.

The development of the country's foreign trade implies further efforts by Yugoslavia to liberalize its imports. Competition from foreign goods can be an additional incentive for Yugoslav enterprises to improve the quality of their products and labour productivity.

#### 17a. Investment

Investment in Yugoslavia in 1965, was almost 10 per cent lower than in 1964, this being a result of the current economic policy directed at curbing the sustained expansion of investments and directed at a redistribution of capital accumulation in favour of personal consumption.

Self-financing of enterprises is to become of major importance. The State's own investment activity is supposed to be confined to determining the main structural lines of the economy. Before 1965, more than 80% of investment was either decided on directly by state bodies or was subject to their approval. Recently, discretion in making investment decisions is given to industry with the Government taking a secondary role.

Yugoslavia in its efforts to streamline her economy was faced with the primary task of getting a greater share in the international division of labour not only through increased trade but through the development of long-term cooperation of Yugoslav producers with foreign partners. Attracting foreign capital is an important part of Yugoslavia's plans to stimulate the economy. Yugoslavia is the first communist country which has allowed foreign investment to enter into local development ventures.

In July, 1967, Yugoslavia's Parliament approved new regulations on the conditions under which foreign firms will be able to invest money in Yugoslavian enterprises.

The regulations stipulate that a foreign partner be allowed to enter into a joint business with a Yugoslav enterprise by investing up to 49% of the total funds.

Foreign funds cannot, however, be invested in insurance, banking, transport, trading enterprises and various services. A foreign partner must reinvest at least 20% of the profits in other Yugoslav enterprises or deposit them in a Yugoslav Bank. A 35% tax on profit and not on the capital invested - is payable by the foreign partner.

The tax may be less if the foreign partner reinvests a large amount of the profit in the Yugoslav economy.

According to Yugoslav official sources, the future Yugoslav economic relations with foreign firms should be based on contracts, since such bodies as joint stock or mixed companies do not correspond to the Yugoslav social-economic system.



In July 1967, the World Bank approved a \$10.5 million loan to Yugoslavia to cover the foreign exchange costs of investments to modernize seven industrial enterprises.

The World Bank has lent a total of \$210 million to Yugoslavia before, but the loans up to now have been for infrastructure projects- dams, power stations, roads, railways, etc. A loan for manufacturing industry represents a definite change of policy either on the part of Yugoslavia or of the World Bank.

To promote co-production, licensing and joint production arrangements with foreign firms, in October 1966, the Yugoslavian Government introduced some benefits such as reduced duties on components or materials brought into Yugoslavia for processing and eventual re-export and permission for enterprises to retain 100% of hard currency earned through exports pursuant to such an agreement.

#### 18. Conclusions

Yugoslavia, in her present stage of development is undergoing a rapid industrialization and is interested in importing equipment and supplies which are not now being produced in the country. For this reason priorities are given to imports of industrial equipment and machinery and goods considered necessary for the industrialization programs.

An enterprise wishing to modernize its plant by importing foreign machineries and equipment must seek approval in principle for an allocation of the necessary foreign exchange from exchange control authorities. This request has to be justified. Justification may be an expected increase in exports, an import saving or simply a vital contribution to Yugoslavia's development. If the enterprise can show that a foreign supplier is prepared to reduce his price in foreign exchange by incorporating parts made in Yugoslavia in his equipment, or, better still, is prepared to cooperate with his customer by buying things from the customer, then the enterprise may have a better chance of getting the foreign exchange it requires. It can also justify its claim that the particular foreign supplier is offering the best possible bargain.

Yugoslavia's economic plan has assigned great importance to investment in agricultural equipment, emphasizing the expansion of the socialized sector in agriculture. The official policy gives little hope to individual farmers of modernizing their farms, despite the fact that individual farmers account for a considerable proportion of the national income and constitute a substantial body of consumers.

The key role in the Yugoslav economy is played by foreign trade. The fact is that enterprises have to find today, outlets abroad because of restrictions on home demand. Importation of consumer products is limited.

The importance of Western trade for Yugoslavia is equated to its industrial cooperation with western firms in the EEC countries. Of 256 production licenses acquired between 1952 and 1964, only 11 come from other communist countries while 70 were from West Germany and 54 from Italy. Economic necessity, coupled with a political reorientation, have gradually led Yugoslavia to the adoption of a more flexible and somewhat more liberal economic system.





Despite striking advances in industrial production over the past years, Yugoslavia still must achieve a higher level of efficiency in its economy if it wants to meet the demands of its people for a greater share in the benefits of industrialization and improve its standards of living. Yugoslavia must take drastic measures to arrest inflation and bring down production costs so that Yugoslav goods can compete effectively in foreign markets.

There is no reason to expect that new trends in Yugoslavia's economy will lead to a severing of the friendly ties between Yugoslavia and other communist countries. "Conservative" and doctrinaire elements among Yugoslavian leaders are still influential politically and there are possibilities that they may revive pressures to return to orthodox socialism.

Ability to work at a profit is now the major factor in deciding whether or not Yugoslavian enterprises can secure operating and investment capital.

Yugoslavia is anxious to enter into industrial cooperation agreements and joint ventures with Western companies. Cooperation offers advantages to both sides, especially with Yugoslavia now opening the way for foreign investment inside her borders.



TABLE I

**YUGOSLAVIA'S SELECTED FINANCIAL STATISTICS**  
**BUDGET ACCOUNTS AND PUBLIC DEBT**

Country and items	1958	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
<b>YUGOSLAVIA</b>							
Combined public authorities (thousand million dinars)							
	Calendar years — Années civiles						
<b>Expenditure:</b>							<b>E</b>
Interest on public debt.....	15.3	23.1	45.6	64.4	50.2	60.7	63.8
Current expenditure:							
Culture.....	56.9	80.6	9.4	8.5	7.4	8.2	47.8
Health and social services.....	36.2	45.0	40.0	48.4	49.9	55.0	81.0
Defence.....	178.5	207.7	247.7	270.1	286.2	332.1	429.3
Public administration.....	80.7	111.2	137.7	151.4	141.9	166.6	270.6
Subsidies:							
To public institutions.....	9.3	21.2	27.7	22.3	25.2	29.3	—
To fund for education.....	—	—	68.1	63.8	62.7	79.9	279.9
To economic enterprises.....	52.2	117.0	163.7	164.5	156.5	212.9	179.3
To other.....	23.2	36.4	62.1	74.3	53.4	67.3	26.1
Investments.....	15.4	26.6	31.8	23.9	22.5	28.8	93.2
Institutions for experimental financing.....	—	—	—	—	32.4	56.0	—
Others.....	35.3	58.5	108.3	160.5	161.2	170.6	106.9
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>503.0</b>	<b>727.4</b>	<b>942.1</b>	<b>1 052.0</b>	<b>1 049.5</b>	<b>1 267.4</b>	<b>1 577.9</b>
of which:							
Federal budget.....	289.0	409.1	538.8	587.3	581.2	681.4	764.4
Republics' budgets.....	65.2	90.2	111.1	121.8	123.2	167.3	190.1
Local budgets.....	148.7	228.0	292.2	343.0	345.1	418.7	623.4
<b>Receipts</b>							
Direct taxes collected through:							
Economic enterprises.....	59.7	97.4	137.7	148.4	156.0	212.1	457.5
Public institutions.....	25.0	47.4	60.0	72.4	71.4	91.8	133.0
Taxes on income of self-employed persons.....	70.9	77.2	80.8	78.8	71.4	71.0	—
Turnover taxes.....	175.1	247.6	289.1	358.6	473.1	540.4	571.3
Federal.....	162.3	204.6	245.4	289.6	398.5	445.1	425.4
Other.....	12.8	43.0	43.7	69.0	74.6	95.3	145.9
Customs duties.....	...	39.1	104.4	130.3	145.5	225.3	196.8
Administrative charges.....	11.2	17.4	25.4	19.4	17.1	18.0	38.8
Other receipts.....	103.7	286.1	236.1	182.2	182.1	164.8	245.1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>445.6</b>	<b>812.2</b>	<b>933.5</b>	<b>990.1</b>	<b>1 116.7</b>	<b>1 323.4</b>	<b>1 642.6</b>
of which:							
Federal budget.....	271.1	509.6	547.3	556.3	681.0	780.5	810.1
Republics' budget.....	36.4	86.9	107.0	112.4	113.1	145.9	199.3
Local budgets.....	138.1	215.7	279.3	321.4	322.6	397.0	633.3
Balance (+) or (-).....	- 57.4	+ 84.8	- 8.6	- 61.9	+ 67.2	+ 56.0	+ 64.7

SOURCE: I.M.F. International Financial Statistics



Table II

The Federal Budget of Yugoslavia  
(million old dinars)

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
From the Economy	525,205	471,514	Investments	10,174	6,326
From the Population	1,728	29,909	Culture and Education	-	2,661
From State Organs and Institutions	5,229	2,126	Social Services, Health	30,996	43,965
Other	248,374	302,509	Defence	332,117	429,274
			State Administration Judiciary	35,113	45,734
			Other	272,977	236,406
<b>Total</b>	<b>780,536</b>	<b>810,058</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>681,377</b>	<b>764,366</b>

Source: The Europe Year Book.





Table III

SELECTED STATISTICAL DATA ON  
HEALTH PERSONNEL IN YUGOSLAVIA

In Yugoslavia were in year 1962 -

16,343	physician
3,310	pharmacist
3,544	dentist
4,431	midwives

Yugoslavia has 260 hospitals of all kinds with 98,980 hospital beds.

Of 1.190 inhabitants comes 1 physician.

Medical services in Yugoslavia were socialized.

Clinics and hospitals are independent social management enterprises.

Source: United Nations: Statistical Yearbook.



TABLE IV

## U.S. EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE

1966

Com- modity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date (dollars)	Com- modity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date (dollars)
<b>YUGOSLAVIA</b>							
0	FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS	1 784 632	87 799 739	271	FERTILIZERS, CRUDE	-	134 039
1	BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	125 470	1 443 996	273	STONE, SAND, AND GRAVEL	-	834
2	CRUDE MATRLS INEDIB EXC FUEL	8 654 047	33 789 944	274	SULFUR & CRUDE IRON PYRITES	-	104 816
3	MINERAL FUELS LUBRICANTS ETC	613 386	7 414 520	275	NATRL ABRVS INC IND DIAMNDS	-	4 023
4	OILS & FATS, ANIMAL & VEG	2 979 030	4 878 300	276	CRUDE MINERALS, NEC	-	9 804
5	CHEMICALS	236 703	2 881 424	282	IRON AND STEEL SCRAP	-	2 909 956
6	HFD GOODS BY CHIEF MATERIAL	57 289	2 734 608	283	NON-FERROUS MTL ORES & CONC	-	1 620
7	MACHINERY & TRANSPORT EQUIP	3 063 685	28 319 519	284	NON-FERROUS METAL SCRAP	38 500	3 112 366
8	MISC MANUFACTRD ARTICLES NEC	701 800	3 352 976	291	CRUDE ANIMAL MATERIALS, NEC	-	165 507
9	ITEMS NOT CLASSIFIED BY KIND	16 113	558 641	321	COAL, COKE AND BRIQUETS	601 414	5 815 232
				332	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	11 972	1 596 517
02	DAIRY PRODUCTS AND EGGS	1 800	364 193	341	GAS, NATURAL & MANUFACTURED	-	2 726
03	FISH AND FISH PREPARATIONS	-	256 000	411	OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL, NEC	-	166 042
04	CEREALS & CEREAL PREPARATIONS	31 884	80 904 631	421	OILS, VEGETABLE, FIXED, SOFT	2 979 030	4 697 063
05	FRUIT AND VEGETABLES	-	47 467	431	OILS PROC & WAXES VEG & ANML	-	15 195
06	SUGAR SUGR PREPRION & HONEY	992	992	512	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	142 128	924 602
07	COFFEE COCOA TEA SPICES ETC	-	6 000	513	INORG CHEM ELMNTS, OXIDES, ETC	1 116	108 450
08	FEEDING-STUFF FOR ANIMAL NEC	1 738 255	6 144 483	514	INORGANIC CHEMICALS NEC	-	338 181
09	MISC FOOD PREPARATIONS, NEC	11 701	75 973	515	RADIOACTIVE & ASSOC MATERIALS	-	5 415
11	BEVERAGES	-	222	533	PIGMENTS, PAINTS & MATRLS NEC	34 436	16 604
12	TOBACCO & TOBAC MANUFACTURES	125 470	1 443 774	541	MEDICINAL & PHARM PRODUCTS	651	693 073
21	HIDES SKINS FURSKINS UNDRSSD	91 113	3 183 199	551	ESSENT OILS & PERFME ETC MAT	13 970	18 869
23	RUBBR, CRUDE INC RCLAM & SYN	9 933	136 586	554	SOAPS, CLEANSERS, POLISHES ETC	41 114	89 773
24	WOOD, LUMBER AND CORK	-	115 253	571	EXPLOSIVES & PYROTECH PROD	854	156 781
25	PULP AND WASTE PAPER	231 729	1 254 450	581	RESINS SYN PLASTIC MTRL NEC	2 434	477 476
26	TEXTILE FIBERS AND WASTES	8 282 772	22 657 541	599	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS & MTRL NEC	-	214
27	CRUDE FERTILIZERS & MINERALS	-	253 516	612	LEATHER MANUFACTURES, NEC	-	26 400
28	METALLIFEROUS ORES & SCRAP	38 500	6 023 892	613	FUR SKINS, DRESSED	512	760
29	ANIMAL & VEG MTRL NEC CRUDE	-	165 507	621	RUBBER MATERIALS NEC	574	8 794
32	COAL, COKE AND BRIQUETS	601 414	5 815 282	629	RUBBER ARTICLES NEC	-	8 566
33	PETROLEUM & PETROL PRODUCTS	11 972	1 596 512	631	WOOD VENEERS, PLYWOOD, ETC	-	5 609
34	GAS, NATURAL & MANUFACTURED	-	2 726	632	WOOD MANUFACTURES, NEC	13 399	472 890
41	ANIMAL OILS AND FATS	-	166 042	641	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	14 130	102 608
42	VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS, FXD	2 979 030	4 697 063	642	PAPER/PAPERBOARD, ARTCLS OF	-	395 007
43	OILS PROC & WAXES VEG & ANML	-	15 195	651	TEXTILE YARN AND THREAD	7 251	9 036
51	CHEMICAL ELEMENTS & COMPOUND	143 244	1 376 649	652	COTTON FABRICS WOVEN NEC	770	40 739
53	DYEING COLORING ETC MATERIALS	-	16 604	653	TEXTILE FAB NOV NEC EXC COT	600	800
54	MEDICINAL & PHARM PRODUCTS	34 436	693 073	654	TRIMMINGS A OTH SMALL WAKES	500	3 849
55	ESSENT OILS ETC & POLISH ETC	14 621	104 642	655	SPECIAL TEXT FAB & PRODUCTS	1 031	18 919
57	EXPLOSIVES & PYROTECH PROD	41 114	55 234	656	TEXTILE MADE-UP ARTICLES NEC	-	41 826
58	RESINS SYN PLASTIC MTRL NEC	-	156 741	662	BRICK OTH CLAY CONSTRUCT MAT	-	44 775
59	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS & MTRL NEC	2 434	477 476	663	MINERAL MANUFACTURES, NEC	2 563	7 565
61	LEATHER & ART NEC & FURSKN DR	-	26 614	664	GLASS	942	12 303
62	RUBBER MANUFACTURES, NEC	1 096	9 546	665	GLASSWARE	-	4 880
63	WOOD & CORK MANUFACTURES NEC	-	14 166	667	PEARLS, DIAM & PREC ETC STNS	-	23 954
64	PAPER PAPERBOARD & MFRS	27 529	574 938	671	PIG IRON ETC & FERROALLOYS	-	280
65	YARN, FABRIC & ARTICLES TEXTLE	10 152	468 150	673	IRON OR STEEL BARS RODS ETC	-	16 670
66	NONMETL MINERAL MANUFCTR NEC	3 505	111 399	674	IRON OR STL PLATES SHEETS ETC	-	1 434
67	IRON AND STEEL	651	210 287	677	I OR S WIRE, EXC INSLTD ELEC	651	158 624
68	NON-FERROUS METALS	888	1 010 354	678	I OR S TUBES, PIPES & FITTINGS	-	9 305
69	MANUFACTURES OF METAL, NEC	13 478	309 154	679	I OR S ROUGH CASTINGS FORNGNS	200	18 000
71	MACHINERY, OTH THAN ELECTRIC	769 753	12 083 357	681	SILVER & PLAT UNAR OR P WRKD	-	37 541
72	ELEC MACHINRY APPARATUS ETC	443 612	4 205 427	682	COPPER AND COPPER ALLOYS	-	190 381
73	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	1 850 320	12 030 735	683	NICKEL AND NICKEL ALLOYS	688	724 928
81	PLUMBING ETC FIXTRS & FITTINGS	-	2 297	684	ALUMINUM AND ALUMINUM ALLOYS	-	30 604
82	FURNITURE	550	2 836	689	BASE METALS AND ALLOYS, NEC	830	10 024
84	CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES	128 656	1 211 603	692	CONTAINER FOR STRGE TRANS, MTL	-	37 354
85	FOOTWEAR, NEW	1 375	4 709	693	WIRE PROD EXC INSL ELECTRIC	1 124	11 425
86	PROF INS FOTO GOODS CLKS ETC	90 857	806 751	694	NAILS BOLTS ETC IRN STL CPFR	10 067	186 095
89	MISC MANUFACTRD ARTICLES NEC	480 362	1 299 780	695	TOOLS FOR HAND OR MACHINES	1 457	1 457
93	SPEC TRANS NOT CLASS BY KIND	16 113	553 641	697	HOUSEHLD WARE, EQUIP, BASE MTL	-	62 849
94	ANIMALS NEC, INCL ZOO ANMLS	-	3 000	698	MANUFACTURES OF BASE MTL NEC	155 235	1 421 750
				711	AGRI MACH APPL & PTS, TRCTRS	112 025	2 157 993
022	MILK AND CREAM	1 800	364 193	712	OFFICE MACHINES AND PARTS	13 571	412 392
031	FISH, FRSH, FRZN, SALTD, DRD	-	256 000	714	METALWORKING MACHINERY	270 405	920 738
041	WHEAT, INCL MESLIN, UNMILLED	-	79 571 578	715	TEXTILE & LEA MACHY & PARTS	8 622	184 673
044	CORN (MAIZE), UNMILLED	-	223 920	717	MACH FOR SPECIAL IND & PARTS	34 132	3 511 501
046	WHEAT FLOUR, MEAL AND GROATS	17 713	1 076 604	718	MACHNRY, APPLNCES & PTS, NEC	175 762	3 474 320
047	FLOUR, MEAL AND GROATS, NEC	14 171	27 782	719	ELECT PRW MACHY SNTCHGR & PT	324 577	1 320 976
048	CEREAL FLOUR & STARCH PREPS	-	4 747	722	ELECTRICITY DIST EQUIP & PTS	596	63 400
053	FRUIT, PREP OR PRESERVED, NEC	-	47 467	723	TELECOMMUNICATIONS APP & PTS	23 449	579 100
061	SUGAR, SYRUP AND HONEY	992	992	724	ELECT EQUIP & APPL, HW & PTS	470	8 810
072	COCOA	-	6 000	725	ELECTRO-MED, X-RAY APP & PTS	-	52 631
081	FEED-STUFF FOR ANIMALS, NEC	1 738 255	6 144 483	726	ELECT MACHY APPR & PARTS NEC	94 520	2 130 400
091	MARGARINE AND SHORTENING	-	496	729	RAILWAY VEHICLES & PARTS	932 631	1 526 211
099	FOOD PREPARATIONS, NEC	11 701	75 477	732	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES, VEH PTS	872 769	3 508 590
112	BEVERAGES, ALCOHOLIC	-	222	733	VEHICLES, NEC, AND PARTS	-	3 604
122	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	125 470	1 443 774	734	AIRCRAFT AND PARTS	24 135	965 895
211	HIDES/SKINS UNDRSSD, EXC FUR	91 113	3 054 319	735	SHIPS, BOATS, ETC	20 735	26 440
212	FUR SKINS, UNDRRESSED	-	128 830	736	PLUMS, HEATS, LIGHT FIXT ETC	-	2 297
231	RUBBER, CRD, INCL SYNRECLMD	9 933	136 586	737	FURNITURE	550	27 836
242	WOOD IN THE RGH OR RGLY SHD	-	7 043	741	CLOTHING NEC ELAS KNIT FAB ETC	124 656	1 206 728
243	WOOD, SHAPED OR SIMPLY WORKD	-	108 210	742	CLOTHING & ARTICLES OF FUR	4 000	4 575
251	PULP AND WASTE PAPER	231 729	1 250 450	743	FOOTWEAR, NEW, EXC ORTHOPEDC	1 375	4 709
262	WOOL AND OTHER ANIMAL HAIR	-	49 308	744	SCIENTIFIC ETC INSTR & APPAR	70 231	709 999
263	RAW COTTON INCL WASTE	8 256 872	22 534 157	745	PHOTOG & CINEMATOG SUPPLIES	1 989	19 703
266	HAN-MD FIB & WASTE EX GLASS	24 400	44 152	746	M P FILM EXPOSED/DEVELOPED	18 637	76 806
267	TEXTILE FAB WASTE INCL RAGS	1 500	29 884	747	WATCHES AND CLOCKS	-	244
				748	FOUND EQUIP ETC & MUSC INSTR	471 002	1 094 705
				749	PRINTED MATTER	702	27 007





Commodity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date (dollars)	Commodity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date (dollars)
643	ARTCLS FINISHED, PLASTIC NEC	1 493	32 855	6328	MFG ARTICLES OF WOOD, NEC	-	5 600
644	PERAMBULATORS, GAMES, ETC	-	105 240	6412	PAPER, PRINT & WRIT, EX NEWS	-	266
645	OFFICE & STATNRY SUPPL NEC	320	11 226	6413	KRAFT PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	13 399	467 341
646	WORKS OF ART, ANTIQUES, ETC	-	7 000	6418	PAPER & PAPERBOARD, MACH-MDE	-	4 091
647	MANUFACTURED ARTICLES NEC	6 845	21 704	6419	PAPR/PAPBRD IN ROLLS, NEC	-	1 192
651	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS N/CLASS	16 113	555 641	6421	BOXES & OTH CONTRS, PPRBRO	7 101	54 923
651	ANIMALS, LIVE, NEC; INC ZOO ANM	-	3 000	6422	PAPER, CORRESPONDENCE, NEC	-	300
				6423	PAPER STATNRY EXC CORRES NEC	-	210
622	MILK AND CREAM, DRY	1 800	364 193	6429	ARTICLES OF PAFEN, ETC, NEC	7 029	46 615
624	FISH, FRESH, CHILLED OR FRZN	-	256 000	6516	YARN THREAD, NONCELLULOSIC	-	395 007
625	WHEAT AND MESLIN, UNMILLED	-	79 571 578	6521	FABRIC COTTON WOVEN GREY	736	736
626	CORN (MAIZE), UNMILLED	-	223 920	6522	FABRIC COTTON WOVEN EXC GREY	6 515	6 515
627	WHEAT FLOUR, MEAL & GROATS	17 713	1 076 604	6523	FAB COT WOV UND 10 YDS LONG	-	1 785
628	MEAL & FLOUR OF CEREALS, NEC	14 171	27 782	6535	FABRIC NONCELLULOSIC WOVEN	-	17 692
629	CEREAL, FLOUR & STARCH PREPS	-	4 747	6536	FABRIC CELLULOSIC FIB WOVEN	-	21 881
630	FRUIT & VEG JUICES, UNFRMNTD	-	41 797	6537	FAB TEXT KNIT NOT ELASTIC	-	396
631	FRUIT, NUTS, PREP, PRES, NEC	-	5 670	6538	FABRICS OF GLASS FIBERS	770	770
632	SUGAR, BEET AND CANE	992	992	6540	TRIMMINGS & OTH SMALL WARES	600	600
633	COCOA PASTE OR BUTTER	-	6 000	6554	TEXTILE FABRIC COATED ETC	500	2 817
634	OIL-CAKE, MEAL AND RESIDUES	1 738 255	6 115 479	6558	ARTICLES, TEXTILE FOR PLANT	-	1 032
635	FOOD WASTE & PREP ANIMAL FEED	-	29 004	6561	BAGS AND SACKS, TEXTILE	1 031	13 269
636	EDIBLE FATS, PREPARED	-	496	6562	ARTICLES, MADE-UP CANVAS	-	5 650
637	FOOD RELIEF OR CHARITY NEC	11 701	75 477	6623	REFRACTORY BRICK & CON MATLS	-	41 826
638	DISTILLED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	-	222	6631	GRND & POL & ABR WHLS & STNS	2 563	22 578
639	CIGARETTES	501	1 633	6634	MICA, WORKED & ARTICLES	-	940
640	CIGARS, CHEROOTS & CIGARILLOS	124 185	1 440 233	6635	MINERAL INSULATING MATL NEC	-	5 016
641	TCSACCOMMANUFACTURED, NEC	-	1 908	6636	MFG OF MIN MATL NEC EX CERAM	-	631
642	CATTLE, EQUINE HIDES, UNDRSD	91 113	2 998 096	6637	REF & HEAT IN PRD EX CON MTL	-	547
643	CAUF & KIP SKINS, UNDRSSED	-	34 860	6638	ASBESTOS MFRS & FRICTION MTL	-	13 633
644	SHEEP & LAMB SKINS, WOOL OFF	-	898	6639	ARTICLES OF CERAMIC MTLS NEC	-	1 430
645	HIDES & SKINS, UNDRSSED	-	20 465	6649	GLASS NEC	-	7 565
646	FUR SKINS, UNDRSSED	-	128 880	6658	LAB GLASSWARE & GLAS ART NEC	942	12 353
647	RUBBER, CRD, NTL & SIMLR GUM	9 933	23 865	6670	PEARLS, DIAM & PREC ETC STNS	-	4 880
648	RUBBER, SYNTHETIC AND SUBST	-	112 721	6716	FERRALLOYS, NEC	-	23 954
649	LOGS, HARDWOOD	-	7 043	6732	IRON OR STL BARS, RODS, ETC	-	280
650	LUMBER, SOFTWOOD	-	79 215	6744	IRON OR STL SHEET & PLTE, NEC	-	16 690
651	LUMBER, HARDWOOD	-	28 995	6770	1 OR S WIRE, EXC INSLTD ELEC	-	1 434
652	COTTON PULP AND PULP, NEC	-	214 073	6771	1 OR S WIRE, EXC INSLTD ELEC	-	8 588
653	CHEM-WOOLP DISSOLVNG GRADES	231 729	1 040 377	6781	CAST IRON PIPES AND TUBES	651	70 496
654	WASTE WOOL & OTH ANIMAL HAIR	-	36 353	6785	1 OR S PIPE & TUBE FITTINGS	-	79 540
655	COARSE ANIMAL HAIR NT CARDED	-	12 995	6786	IRON OR STEEL PIPES & TUBES	-	6 387
656	COTTON, RA, OTH THAN LINTERS	8 256 122	22 533 407	6792	STEEL CASTINGS IN ROUGH STATE	-	2 918
657	COTTON, CARDED OR COMBED	750	750	6793	1 OR S CASTINGS IN ROUGH STAT	-	200
658	FIBERS, MAN-MADE NONCELLULOS	24 400	38 341	6811	SILVER, UNWRKD OR PRTRY WRKD	200	18 700
659	MAN-MD FIB WASTE NOT CARDED	-	5 811	6812	PLAT, ETC MTL UNWR OR P WRKD	-	37 541
660	TEXTILE FAB WASTE INCL RAGS	1 500	29 884	6822	COPPER & COPPER AL, WROUGHT	-	119 765
661	NATURL FERTLZRS, MINRL OR VEG	-	8 932	6831	NICKEL & NICKEL AL, WROUGHT	-	78 616
662	NATURL PHOSPHATE FERTLZRS	-	125 107	6832	NICKEL & NICKEL AL, WROUGHT	-	716 091
663	GRAVEL AND CRUSHED STONE	-	834	6840	ALUM UNWROUGHT & BAR ROD ETC	-	8 837
664	SULFUR CRUDE AND REFINED	-	104 816	6842	ALUM & ALUM AL, WROUGHT NEC	668	30 604
665	NATURAL ABRASIVES NEC	-	4 023	6893	MAGNSM & BERYL, WRGT OR UNWR	-	10 024
666	NATURAL ASPHALT AND BITUMEN	-	972	6923	COMPRESSED GAS CYLINDERS	830	37 304
667	CLAY & REFRACTORY MINRLS NEC	-	3 020	6931	WIRE CABLES ETC NOT ELEC INS	-	6 665
668	NONMETALLIC MINERALS NEC	-	5 812	6941	NAILS, TACKS ETC IR, ST COPP	-	4 760
669	IRON AND STEEL SCRAP	-	2 909 907	6942	NUTS BOLTS ETC IRN STL COPP	1 124	186 095
670	ORE & CONCENTRT BASE MTL NEC	-	1 620	6952	TOOLS FOR HAND OR MACH NEC	10 067	300
671	NON-FERROUS MTL SCR EX ZINC	38 500	3 112 246	6971	DOMESTIC STOVES ETC NON-ELEC	-	1 157
672	CRUDE ANIMAL MATERIALS, NEC	-	165 507	6972	DOM UTEN IRN STL ALUM & COPP	-	10 530
673	COAL	601 414	5 815 282	6981	HARDWARE BSE MTL INCL LOCKS	-	9 294
674	GASOLINE & GASO BLEND AGENTS	-	2 179	6983	CHAINS & PTS OF IRON & STEEL	-	2 600
675	LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES	8 641	590 603	6986	SPRINGS & LVS IRN STL & COPP	-	-
676	PETROLEUM JELLY AND WAXES	-	15 680	6988	CHNS NEC CLOS & WLD RODS ETC	-	3 493
677	PET & COAL PROD NEC EX CHEM	3 331	988 050	6989	ARTICLES OF BASE METALS NEC	-	36 932
678	NATURAL GAS & NAT GAS LIQUID	-	2 726	7111	STEAM GENR PWR BOILERS & PTS	1 225	370 766
679	FISH AND MARINE MAMMAL OIL	-	2 259	7112	STEAM GENR PWR BOILER ACCESS	-	396
680	ANIMAL OILS, FATS & GREASES	-	163 783	7113	STEAM ENGINES, TURBINES & PTS	-	24 081
681	SEABEAN OIL EXC HYDROGENATED	2 979 030	4 697 063	7114	AIRCRAFT ENGINES AND PARTS	69 422	403 231
682	FATTY ACIDS AND BY-PRODUCTS	-	15 195	7115	INT CMB ENG, EX AIRCRAFT, & PTS	84 588	563 912
683	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	142 128	974 602	7117	NUCLEAR REACTORS, AND PARTS	-	56 840
684	OXYGEN & OTHER RARE GASES	1 116	3 478	7118	ENGINES, NEC, AND PARTS	-	2 524
685	CHEMICAL ELEMENTS, NEC	-	90 934	7121	MACH FOR CULT, ETC SOIL & PTS	-	30 173
686	INORG ACIDS & OXYGN CPDS	-	4 980	7122	HARVESTING, ETC MACHS & PARTS	24 881	1 326 562
687	HYDROGEN SULFR CMPND, NON-METL	-	2 002	7123	DAIRY MACHINES, NEC, & PARTS	-	11 644
688	AMMONIA, MTL OXDS, INORG BASES	-	7 056	7125	TRACTORS, EX ROAD & IND TRCTS	81 194	752 829
689	SODIUM & POTASSIUM COMPOUNDS	-	229 584	7129	AGRIC MACHY, APPL NEC & PTS	5 951	36 785
5147	INORGANIC CHEMICALS, NEC	-	108 597	7141	TYPEWRTRS & CHECK-WRITNG MCH	3 437	268 916
5150	RADIOACTIVE & ASSOC MATERIAL	-	5 416	7142	COMPUTERS, CALCULATNG ETC MCH	-	25 686
5331	PIGMENTS & PIGMENT-LIKE MTRLs	-	6 354	7143	STAT MCH PUNCHD CARD OR TAPE	-	105 176
5333	PAINTS & RELATED MACHS NEC	-	10 250	7149	OFFICE MACH NEC, OFF MCH PTS	10 134	600 910
5411	VITAMINS, BULK EXC 2 SUBSTNC	-	9 356	7151	MACHINE TOOLS, METALWORKING	680	319 828
5413	ANTIBIOTICS, BULK EXC 2 SUBST	-	398 609	7152	METALWORKNG MCH, EX TLS & PTS	269 725	92 900
5415	HORMONES, BULK, EXC OF 2 SUBST	3 250	26 500	7171	TEXT MACH INCL LNDRY, & PTS	1 524	500
5416	GLYCOSIDES, BLOOD DERIVATS, ETC	474	13 102	7172	LEATH, ETC WKG MCH, NEC, & PTS	-	91 273
5417	MEDICINALS, PHARMACEUTCL PREP	30 712	243 985	7173	SEWING MACHINES AND PARTS	7 098	67 371
5418	MEDIC & PHARM PROD CHARITY	-	326	7181	PULP & PAPER PRODC MACH & PTS	-	11 434
5419	PHARMCTL GOODS & PREPS NEC	-	1 200	7182	PRINTNG & BOOKBNDG MCH & PTS	-	50 232
5511	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS	651	5 781	7183	FOOD PROCSSNG IND MACH & PTS	13 169	2 404 635
5512	SYNTHETIC PERFUME & FLAVR MTL	-	9 083	7184	CONSTR MINING MCHS NEC & PTS	20 286	977 829
5542	SURFCE ACTV AGNTS, WASH PREPS	13 970	89 773	7185	MINRL MLDGLSS WKG MCH & PTS	677	1 158 765
5711	EXPLOSIVES, PREPD & POWDERS	36 875	46 427	7191	HEATING & COOLING EQUIPMENT	24 471	34 567
5712	CAPS AND FUSES	1 455	7 023	7192	PUMPS AND CENTRIFUGES & PTS	34 767	115 552
5713	PYROTECHNICAL ARTICLES	2 784	2 784	7193	MECHANICAL HANDLING EQUIPMNT	32 412	168 909
5811	CONDNSTN, POLYADDTN, PLASTICS	254	32 898	7195	POWERD TOOLS NONEL NEC & PTS	10 014	92 654
5812	POLYMZN & COPOLYMZN PLASTICS	600	119 608	7196	NON-ELECT MACHINES, NEC & PTS	-	163 124
5813	VUL FIBR & CELLULOSIC PLSTCS	-	4 235	7197	BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS & PTS	17 902	130 741
5955	STARCH, GLUTN, CASEIN, GLUE, ETC	-	3 999	7198	MACHNRY, MECH APPL NEC & PTS	40 627	179 460
5997	OTH ORGANIC CHEM PROD NEC	-	188 790	7199	PTS & ACCESS FOR MACHNRY, NEC	15 769	513 261
5999	CHEMICAL PROD & PREPS NEC	2 434	284 687	7221	ELECTRIC POWER MACHY & PTS	67 865	807 715
6121	MACHINE BELTNG & ARTCLS, LEA	-	214	7222	ELEC CIRCT MKNG & BRKNG APPR	256 712	61 439
6130	FUR SKINS, DRESSD, INCL DYED	-	26 400	7231	INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE	-	2 001
6210	RUBBER SHEETS, HOSE, TUBING, ETC	512	3 778	7232	ELECT INSULATORS & FITTINGS	596	1 069
6291	RUBBER TRES & TBES, VEHCL, ACRFT	574	1 836	7241	TV RECEIVRS, TUNERS, & CHASSIS	-	578 037
6294	BELTS AND BELTING OF RUBBER	-	3 182	7249	TELECOM APPR & PARTS NEC	23 449	8 812
6295	ARTICLES OF RUBBER, NEC	-	8 566	7250	ELECT EQUIP & APPL, HH & PTS	470	19 720
6318	WOOD, SIMPLY SHAPD OR WORKD	-	-	7261	ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPR & PTS	-	-



Com- modity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month  (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date  (dollars)	Com- modity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month  (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date  (dollars)
7262	X-RAY APPARATUS & PTS	-	32 941	8941	WHLCHAIRS, PERAMBULATORS NEC	-	32
7291	BATTERIES AND PARTS	-	36 163	8942	CHLDREN TOYS, INDOOR GMS ETC	-	93 520
7292	ELECTRIC LAMPS AND PARTS	3 526	11 879	8943	NON-MIL ARMS&PTS, EXC PISTOLS	-	75
7293	ELECTRN TUBES, SIMLR & PTS	6 624	320 662	8944	FISHNG, HUNTING, OUTDR SPRT EQP	320	10 624
7294	AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICAL EQUIP	7 330	44 309	8952	PENS, PENCILS, CRAYONS, CHALK	-	6 500
7295	ELEC MEASURING & CNTRL INSTR	61 647	1 125 337	8959	INK, INK PADS, OFFCE SUPPLY NEC	-	4 300
7296	ELECTROMECH HAND TOOLS & PTS	1 452	1 452	8960	WORKS OF ART, ANTIQUES, ETC	-	7 000
7299	ELECTRICAL MACHY & PTS, NEC	13 941	640 630	8992	HAND SIEVES, PLAITS, ETC	-	835
7310	RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVES, CARS, ETC	904 600	7 461 255	8993	CANDLES ETC & SMOKERS ARTLS	3 225	7 600
7317	PARTS OF RAILWAY VEHICLES	28 081	64 961	8995	BUTTONS, COMBS, FASTENERS, ETC	3 620	12 000
7320	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES	843 755	2 548 474	8996	ORTHOPEDIC APPLIANCES, ETC	-	500
7326	MTR VEH & TRCTR PTS & ACCESS	29 014	960 116	8999	OTHER MFD ARTICLES NEC	16 113	555 600
7330	VEHICLES, NEC, AND PARTS	-	3 604	9310	SPECIAL TRANSACTION N/CLASFD	-	3 000
7341	AIRCRAFT, HEAVIER THAN AIR	-	259 128	9410	ANIMALS, LIVE, NEC INC ZOO ANM	-	-
7349	AIRSHIPS & BALLOONS, & PARTS	24 135	706 757		YUGOSLAVIA TOTAL . . . . .	18 232 155	173 173 600
7355	SHIPS & BOATS, NONMILITARY	20 735	26 440				
8121	CENTRAL HEATING APPARATUS	-	580				
8122	SAN & PLUMB FIXT & FIT CERAM	-	834				
8124	LIGHT FIX & FIT, LAMPS & PTS	-	883				
8210	FURNITURE	550	27 836				
8411	CLOTHING TEXT FAB NOT KNIT	-	950				
8412	ACCESSORIES TEXT FAB NT KNIT	-	639				
8414	CLTHG ELAS FAB ARTS ETC KNIT	-	1 439				
8415	HEADGEAR INCL HEAD-BANDS ETC	-	1 188				
8416	CLOTHING & ACCESSORIES RUBBR	-	1 266				
8418	CLTHNG & FTWR EX NEW FOR RLF	124 656	1 201 247				
8420	CLOTHING & ARTICLES OF FUR	4 000	4 875				
8510	FOOTWEAR, NEW, EXC ORTHOPEDIC	1 375	4 709				
8611	OPTICAL ELEMENTS	-	10 329				
8613	MICROSCOPES, OPTCL APPLNG, NEC	-	1 641				
8614	CAMERAS, STILL & FLASH APPR	-	8 176				
8615	MOTION PIC CAMERAS, PRJCTR, ETC	552	16 383				
8616	PHOTOGR & MOTN PIC EQPT, NEC	950	6 628				
8617	MEDICAL, DENTAL INSTR, EX ELEC	2 820	54 289				
8618	METERS & COUNTERS NON-ELECT	1 177	4 744				
8619	SURVEYNG, NAVGATONL ETC INSTR	64 732	607 806				
8624	PLTS, FILM UNEX & PHOTO PAPER	1 989	19 703				
8630	MOTION PICTURE FILM, EXPOSED	18 637	76 806				
8640	CLOCKS, CLOCK MOVEMENTS, PARTS	-	244				
8911	PHOTOGRAPHS, SOUND RECORDERS	442 498	909 327				
8912	PHOTOGRPH RCRDS, RCRDING MED	28 504	161 506				
8914	PIANOS, OTHR STRING MUSC INST	-	23 681				
8918	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS NEC	-	200				
8921	MAPS, BOOKS, SOUND PERIODICALS	-	20 101				
8929	PRINTED MATTER NEC	702	6 906				
8930	FINISHED PLASTIC PRODCTS, NEC	1 493	32 855				

SOURCE: U.S. Export, U.S. Department of Commerce.



Table V

Selected Statistical Data of Yugoslavia (1)

## A. Births, Marriage and Deaths

	<u>Births</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u> (per '000)	<u>Marriages</u>	<u>Marriage Rate</u> (per '000)	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Death Rate</u> (per '000)
1962	414,417	22	162,146	9	186,986	10
1963	407,406	21	157,909	8	169,744	9
1964	401,009	21	166,975	9	180,646	9
1965	405,220	21	175,148	9	169,575	9

## B. Communications Media, 1965 (1)

Number of Telephones	414,656
Number of Radios	2,782,889
Number of Television Sets	577,227
Number of Books (Titles published)	7,980
Number of Newspapers	23

## C. Education, 1964-1965 (1)

<u>Category</u>	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Teachers</u>
Primary	14,317	2,972,225	100,456
Secondary	370	161,630	8,215
Vocational	1,349	409,507	19,285
Universities and High Schools	266	170,499	15,749

(1) Source: Federal Institute for Statistics, Belgrade.





Table V (continued)

## D. Road Vehicles

(2)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Type Of Motor Vehicle:				
Motor Cycles	90,975	97,977	102,168	106,396
Passenger Cars	97,942	112,537	141,792	187,842
Buses	6,129	6,637	7,374	8,227
Lorries	37,703	72,574	48,902	58,575
Special Vehicles	4,412	5,057	6,021	6,663
Tractors	15,887	16,868	17,698	19,160
Public Motor Transport:				
Number of Vehicles	11,727	12,971	14,689	17,001
Vehicle-kilometres Run (million)	404	493	584	697
Passengers Carried (million)	122	147	182	217
Passenger-kilometres (million)	3,330	3,882	4,843	5,990
Goods Carried (million tons)	17.1	23.7	30.4	36.1
Ton-kilometres (million)	1,610	2,025	2,399	3,027

## E. Inland Waterways Traffic

(2)

	1963	1964	1965
Passengers (millions)	0.5	0.4	0.1
Goods Traffic (million tons)	6.9	8.2	9.2

(2) Source: The Europe Yearbook.



Table V (continued)

Federal and Republics Budgets in Yugoslavia, 1964-1965  
(Billion old dinars)

	<u>Receipts</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>	
	1964	1965	1964	1965
Federal budget	781	810	681	764
Republic budgets	146	199	167	190
Bosnia & Herzegovina	19	27	25	32
Montenegro	2	3	8	9
Croatia	25	61	24	43
Macedonia	8	10	14	16
Slovenia	27	42	27	32
Serbia	65	55	70	53
Other budgets	397	633	419	623
Bosnia & Herzegovina	41	76	52	85
Montenegro	9	12	11	14
Croatia	104	179	104	159
Macedonia	23	30	28	34
Slovenia	63	70	65	72
Serbia	157	266	159	260

Budgetary Receipts and Expenditure  
(Billion old dinars)

	<u>Federal budget</u>		<u>Other budgets</u>	
	1964	1965	1964	1965
Receipts	781	810	543	832
From the economy	525	472	219	451
From the population	2	30	282	297
State organs & institutions	5	2	7	1
Other (incl. custom duties)	248	306	35	82
Expenditure	681	764	586	813
Investment	10	6	19	87
Education and culture	-	3	8	45
Public health & social welfare	31	44	24	37
National defense	332	429	-	-
Activity of state bodies	35	46	132	224
Public utility	-	-	11	29
Budgetary reserve and other	273	236	393	391

Source: Statistical Pocketbook





Table V (continued)

Yugoslavia's Imports by Commodity Groups  
(in Thousand U.S. Dollars)  
1964 - Jan. - June 1966

	1964		1965		Jan. - June 1966	
	<u>Total</u> <u>\$000's U.S.</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>\$000's U.S.</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>\$000's U.S.</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Total</u>
Food and Live	164,044	12.41	189,468	14.70	136,596	17.87
Animals						
Beverages and	2,532	0.19	552	0.04	2,939	0.38
Tobacco						
Crude Materials	210,434	15.93	217,011	16.84	106,249	13.90
Excluding Fuels						
Mineral Fuels etc.	66,035	5.00	71,953	5.58	36,609	4.79
Animal, Vegetable	15,996	1.21	13,378	1.04	6,791	0.89
Oil, Fat						
Chemicals	138,121	10.45	118,348	9.19	73,467	9.61
Basic Manufactures	275,199	20.83	277,514	21.54	174,356	22.81
Machines, Transport	397,800	30.10	356,527	27.67	202,691	26.51
Equipment						
Miscellaneous	51,292	3.88	43,392	3.37	24,606	3.22
Manufactured Goods						
Goods Not Classified	n.a.	0	360	0.03	228	0.02
by Kind						
Total	1,321,537	100.00	1,288,503	100.00	764,532	100.00

Source: United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics, 1964-1966.



Table V (continued)

Yugoslavia's Exports by Commodity Groups  
(in Thousand U.S. Dollars)  
1964 - Jan. - June 1966

	1964		1965		Jan. - June 1966	
	Total \$000's U.S.	% of Total	Total \$000's U.S.	% of Total	Total \$000's U.S.	% of Total
Food and Live	213,126	23.86	231,348	21.20	116,047	20.62
Animals						
Beverages and	49,963	5.59	48,903	4.48	27,342	4.86
Tobacco						
Crude Materials	116,893	13.09	110,334	10.11	51,603	9.17
Excluding Fuels						
Mineral Fuels etc.	12,105	1.36	10,716	0.98	8,926	1.59
Animal, Vegetable,	521	0.06	494	0.05	158	0.03
Oil and Fat						
Chemicals	37,846	4.24	59,610	5.46	37,972	6.75
Basic Manufactures	204,728	22.92	247,646	22.69	131,148	23.30
Machines, Transport	151,623	16.98	256,743	23.53	131,063	23.28
Equipment						
Miscellaneous	105,713	11.83	125,150	11.47	58,259	10.35
Manufactured Goods						
Goods Not Classified	634	0.07	397	0.03	336	0.05
by Kind						
Total	893,152	100.00	1,091,341	100.00	562,854	100.00

Source: United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics, 1964-1966.



# Appendix A

## Imports of Yugoslavia by Selected Commodities and Countries (in Thousand U.S. Dollars) 1964 - Jan. - June 1966

SITC Number	Commodities - Countries		1964	1965	Jan. - June 1966
022	Milk and Cream	Total	3,797	4,270	1,031
	of which				
	U. S. A.		3,761	3,990	477
	U. S. S. R.		n.a.	182	125
031	Fish Fresh, Simply Preserved	Total	6,886	4,745	1,380
	of which				
	U. S. A.		n.a.	237	105
	Japan		4,991	2,898	107
	Italy		987	727	434
	U. S. S. R.		n.a.	442	207
041	Wheat etc., Unmilled	Total	46,661	86,090	71,806
	of which				
	U. S. A.		45,375	86,090	71,806
	Italy		380	n.a.	n.a.
	U. S. S. R.		418	n.a.	n.a.
043	Barley, unmilled	Total	3,981	587	n.a.
	of which				
	U. S. A.		3,320	n.a.	
	Germany Fed.		n.a.	343	n.a.
	Algeria		336	n.a.	n.a.
	Tunisia		269	n.a.	n.a.
046	Wheat etc., Meal or Flour	Total	2,914	2,958	1,022
	of which				
	U. S. A.		2,914	2,958	1,022
054	Vegetables etc., Fresh Simply Preserved	Total	1,416	2,485	1,184
	of which				
	U. S. A.		1,005	1,039	n.a.
	Greece		n.a.	158	n.a.
	Bulgaria		n.a.	255	n.a.
	Poland		n.a.	904	471
081	Animal Feeding Stuff	Total	19,789	19,572	9,714
	of which				
	U. S. A.		10,916	8,615	4,457
	Peru		4,347	3,980	3,843
	Italy		241	597	291
	India		4,156	6,150	416
091	Margarine, Shortening	Total	3,253	230	n.a.
	of which				
	U. S. A.		2,851	n.a.	n.a.
	Italy		287	n.a.	n.a.





SITC Number	Commodities - Countries		<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>Jan. - June 1966</u>
211	Hides, Skins, Undressed	Total	22,361	20,927	12,022
	of which				
	U. S. A.		n.a.	934	851
	Argentina		7,950	5,529	4,251
	Australia		5,030	3,297	1,275
	Greece		1,310	2,777	1,722
221	Oil Seeds, Nuts, Kernels	Total	5,674	4,537	1,228
	of which				
	Canada		1,211	1,357	n.a.
	Ethiopia		2,405	2,129	461
	Ceylon		433	817	n.a.
	U. S. S. R.		107	105	201
231	Rubber Crude, Synthetic	Total	15,169	16,209	9,323
	of which				
	U. S. A.		154	413	356
	Canada		752	431	122
	Germany Fed.		510	2,220	719
	United Kingdom		1,305	993	707
251	Pulp and Waste Paper	Total	6,254	6,824	1,920
	of which				
	U. S. A.		1,008	730	514
	Canada		578	471	n.a.
	Sweden		1,812	2,373	378
	Austria		1,222	1,375	350
263	Cotton	Total	57,591	65,753	31,763
	of which				
	U. S. A.		13,675	16,664	12,223
	U.A.R. Egypt		10,430	14,667	7,911
	Greece		7,469	6,882	6,130
	Sudan		3,642	3,577	n.a.
266	Synthetic, Regenerated Fibre	Total	10,860	10,356	6,723
	of which				
	Germany Fed.		3,088	3,555	2,341
	Italy		4,359	3,379	1,831
	France		1,332	1,052	n.a.
	Austria		634	1,098	856
267	Waste of Textile Fabrics	Total	1,276	3,141	1,089
	of which				
	U. S. A.		n.a.	2,014	467
	Netherlands		1,136	656	266
	United Kingdom		n.a.	119	n.a.
	U. S. S. R.		n.a.	207	n.a.



SITC Number	Commodities - Countries		<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>Jan. - June 1966</u>
274	Sulphur, etc.	Total	315	638	571
	of which				
	France		106	335	n.a.
	Greece		n.a.	230	411
	Italy		131	n.a.	n.a.
276	Other Crude Minerals	Total	6,577	6,634	3,348
	of which				
	U. S. A.		596	n.a.	n.a.
	Canada		316	598	484
	U. S. S. R.		2,293	1,966	792
	Czechoslovakia		945	1,128	494
	Romania		392	789	364
282	Iron and Steel Scrap	Total	5,298	4,732	3,545
	of which				
	U. S. A.		2,115	4,077	n.a.
	Saudi Arabia		n.a.	198	n.a.
	Morocco		654	122	n.a.
	Tunisia		n.a.	271	n.a.
284	Non-Ferrous Metal Scrap	Total	2,436	11,151	3,124
	of which				
	U. S. A.		1,900	10,653	2,768
	Netherlands		251	n.a.	n.a.
	Indonesia		179	n.a.	n.a.
291	Crude Animal Matter Nes.	Total	2,693	2,275	1,045
	of which				
	U. S. A.		704	214	101
	Canada		962	1,152	279
	Germany Fed.		226	227	141
	France		202	195	n.a.
321	Coal, Coke, Briquettes	Total	33,908	34,693	15,558
	of which				
	U. S. A.		7,522	8,349	4,420
	U. S. S. R.		14,299	13,938	7,157
	Czechoslovakia		1,938	1,282	735
	Poland		8,352	10,215	2,597
332	Petroleum Products	Total	16,579	15,414	6,165
	of which				
	U. S. A.		1,308	2,722	744
	U. S. S. R.		4,455	2,780	1,020
	Romania		3,722	3,542	1,199
	Venezuela		1,057	1,388	n.a.



SITC Number	Commodities - Countries		<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>Jan. - June 1966</u>
411	Animal Oils and Fats	Total	2,081	4,546	249
	of which				
	U. S. A.		1,042	3,867	n.a.
	Norway		658	312	n.a.
	Germany E.		n.a.	116	n.a.
421	Fixed Veg. Oils, Soft	Total	12,475	5,622	5,724
	of which				
	U. S. A.		12,010	4,823	5,723
	U. S. S. R.		n.a.	462	n.a.
	Tunisia		n.a.	233	n.a.
422	Fixed Vegetable Oil, Non-soft	Total	898	2,583	378
	of which				
	U. S. A.		n.a.	1,397	n.a.
	Netherlands		546	1,127	330
	Belg. Lux.		163	n.a.	n.a.
512	Organic Chemicals	Total	15,501	21,892	14,493
	of which				
	U. S. A.		800	710	1,226
	Germany Fed.		2,387	3,349	2,260
	Italy		2,814	3,885	1,273
	U. S. S. R.		1,132	2,073	1,624
513	Inorganic Elements, Oxides, etc.	Total	8,627	6,069	3,132
	of which				
	U. S. A.		286	122	n.a.
	Italy		1,548	1,582	748
	Germany Fed.		1,264	1,059	486
	U. S. S. R.		946	1,024	386
514	Other Inorganic Chemicals	Total	6,506	5,811	3,984
	of which				
	U. S. A.		272	193	261
	U. S. S. R.		1,546	1,276	608
	Italy		966	1,075	540
	Germany Fed.		878	736	476
531	Synthetic Dye, Natural Indigo, Lakes	Total	11,390	11,892	5,044
	of which				
	Germany Fed.		3,283	2,637	1,134
	Switzerland		3,251	2,421	886
	Poland		1,144	2,307	525
	Czechoslovakia		556	909	450
532	Dyes, Nes., Tanning Prod.	Total	477	412	113
	of which				
	Germany Fed.		151	115	n.a.
	Argentina		191	104	n.a.
	Tanganyika		n.a.	109	n.a.





SITC Number	Commodities - Countries		<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>Jan. - June 1966</u>
533	Pigments, Paints, etc. of which Germany Fed. Austria Italy Netherlands	Total	5,176 1,824 805 434 449	5,017 1,666 673 674 592	2,568 844 448 256 337
541	Medicinal etc., Products of which U. S. A. Germany Fed. Switzerland Italy	Total	11,260 1,076 1,834 1,028 1,533	9,747 587 1,312 1,120 995	5,943 386 438 367 261
554	Soaps, Cleaning etc., Preps. of which Germany Fed. Germany E.	Total	330 115 n.a.	532 155 203	505 n.a. 144
561	Manufactured Fertilizers of which Italy Austria Switzerland U. S. S. R.	Total	41,494 19,474 1,573 n.a. 303	21,078 7,462 3,092 3,255 3,415	15,361 4,740 2,919 4,140 1,800
581	Plastic Materials etc. of which U. S. A. Italy Germany Fed. Czechoslovakia	Total	16,770 1,034 4,444 2,898 1,774	17,889 305 4,252 2,368 2,005	11,323 n.a. 2,091 1,410 794
599	Chemicals nes. of which U. S. A. Germany Fed. Switzerland Germany E.	Total	16,745 574 5,168 1,491 520	14,258 320 3,416 1,066 1,066	8,738 118 2,369 1,305 806
629	Rubber Articles nes. of which U. S. A. Israel India Italy	Total	12,924 127 1,456 1,094 1,755	17,348 663 2,144 2,250 2,632	11,031 166 784 1,209 1,491
631	Veneers, Plywood etc. of which Germany Fed. Italy	Total	478 n.a. 198	325 122 272	397 122 245



SITC Number	Commodities - Countries	Jan. - June		
		1964	1965	1966
641	Paper and Paperboard	Total 8,473	8,010	3,198
	of which			
	U. S. A.	1,310	633	427
	Italy	2,653	2,950	1,202
	U. S. S. R.	789	1,196	182
	Germany E.	567	575	226
642	Articles of Paper, etc.	Total 1,564	1,424	704
	of which			
	U. S. A.	170	129	n.a.
	Italy	667	375	123
	United Kingdom	208	188	n.a.
	Germany E.	125	180	n.a.
651	Textile Yarn and Thread	Total 21,213	17,897	13,404
	of which			
	Italy	13,757	9,467	6,210
	Germany Fed.	2,173	1,803	2,083
	France	727	1,620	222
	U.A.R. Egypt	496	720	232
653	Woven Textiles, Non-cotton	Total 16,440	18,910	16,615
	of which			
	U. S. A.	n.a.	241	n.a.
	Italy	4,123	3,259	3,512
	Germany Fed.	1,979	3,109	2,330
	Czechoslovakia	2,068	2,225	1,297
657	Floor Covering, Tapestry, etc.	Total 2,421	1,615	1,185
	of which			
	Czechoslovakia	1,055	439	156
	Germany E.	470	453	351
	Poland	103	105	n.a.
	India	594	555	517
671	Pig Iron, etc.	Total 10,987	15,037	9,739
	of which			
	U. S. A.	n.a.	475	n.a.
	Canada	429	118	n.a.
	U. S. S. R.	7,258	7,607	4,864
	Bulgaria	196	1,405	626
673	Iron and Steel Shapes	Total 16,971	19,349	12,878
	of which			
	U. S. A.	181	n.a.	n.a.
	Czechoslovakia	7,658	8,608	5,333
	U. S. S. R.	1,806	1,506	1,409
	Germany Fed.	1,268	1,291	482



SITC Number	Commodities - Countries		1964	1965	Jan. - June 1966
674	Iron, Steel Universal, Plate Sheet	Total	59,117	63,577	32,378
	of which				
	U. S. A.		n.a.	159	n.a.
	France		7,643	10,676	4,513
	Italy		10,183	10,120	4,921
	U. S. S. R.		14,123	10,989	4,110
681	Silver, Platinum, etc.	Total	318	531	578
	of which				
	U. S. S. R.		270	487	550
682	Copper	Total	9,358	8,960	8,191
	of which				
	U. S. A.		541	2,710	681
	Italy		856	1,299	419
	United Kingdom		2,694	1,636	1,906
	Chile		n.a.	1,356	2,184
683	Nickel	Total	1,271	1,423	800
	of which				
	U. S. A.		n.a.	461	n.a.
	Canada		223	333	102
	United Kingdom		838	214	422
	U. S. S. R.		n.a.	166	n.a.
684	Aluminum	Total	8,833	11,307	6,805
	of which				
	U. S. A.		4,582	2,963	722
	U. S. S. R.		2,524	6,309	3,611
	Austria		429	515	618
	Italy		373	391	518
686	Zinc	Total	996	1,065	287
	of which				
	U. S. A.		122	n.a.	n.a.
	Italy		n.a.	131	n.a.
	Netherlands		634	272	n.a.
	United Kingdom		163	162	n.a.
	Bulgaria		n.a.	440	148
687	Tin	Total	4,536	4,985	2,391
	of which				
	United Kingdom		n.a.	1,133	1,504
	Malaya		3,879	3,080	557
	Indonesia		589	636	150





SITC Number	Commodities - Countries		<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>Jan. - June 1966</u>
691	Structures and Parts, n.e.s..	Total	2,575	2,626	2,906
	of which				
	Italy		235	581	1,225
	Poland		578	750	870
	Hungary		n.a.	401	176
	Belgium, Luxembourg		n.a.	224	n.a.
692	Metal Tanks, Boxes, etc.	Total	366	1,175	1,133
	of which				
	Germany Fed.		103	173	133
	Italy		163	430	258
	United Kingdom		n.a.	269	n.a.
711	Power Machinery Non-Electric	Total	33,655	26,550	20,576
	of which				
	U. S. A.		1,343	1,758	953
	Italy		9,805	4,182	1,820
	Germany Fed.		4,817	3,674	1,565
	Czechoslovakia		1,020	2,143	1,961
712	Agricultural Machinery	Total	14,714	6,696	5,846
	of which				
	U. S. A.		1,568	1,174	n.a.
	Italy		2,668	1,512	806
	Czechoslovakia		3,532	1,403	469
	Germany Fed.		335	727	504
714	Office Machines	Total	14,562	6,161	4,688
	of which				
	U. S. A.		2,413	1,221	1,514
	France		729	1,117	n.a.
	Germany E.		6,370	2,203	202
	Czechoslovakia		1,665	579	469
715	Metalworking Machinery	Total	60,323	40,491	20,492
	of which				
	U. S. A.		11,439	853	582
	United Kingdom		10,785	9,037	5,239
	Germany Fed.		7,331	7,256	4,408
	Czechoslovakia		7,525	4,607	1,339
717	Textile Leather Machinery	Total	22,203	18,980	5,974
	of which				
	U. S. A.		363	268	n.a.
	Italy		5,267	4,387	772
	Germany Fed.		3,855	4,178	2,021
	Germany E.		2,777	2,093	737



SITC Number	Commodities - Countries		<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>Jan. - June 1966</u>
718	Machines for Special Industries	Total	49,445	36,452	13,444
	of which				
	U. S. A.		4,681	3,345	1,597
	Japan		n.a.	6,821	n.a.
	Germany E.		6,175	4,962	2,195
	Germany Fed.		5,478	3,829	1,153
719	Machines, nes., Non-Electric	Total	72,283	80,437	44,548
	of which				
	U. S. A.		5,398	2,937	1,216
	Germany Fed.		10,141	17,653	6,782
	Italy		16,413	12,669	7,302
	United Kingdom		8,263	11,253	4,775
722	Electric Power Machinery, Switchgear	Total	15,075	15,940	8,424
	of which				
	U. S. A.		1,685	1,080	251
	Germany Fed.		3,321	3,418	2,149
	Italy		1,868	2,302	831
	Sweden		301	1,488	207
723	Electrical Distributing Machinery	Total	4,348	3,705	1,770
	of which				
	U. S. A.		n.a.	192	n.a.
	Germany Fed.		751	1,224	515
	Italy		720	864	415
	Switzerland		536	227	143
724	Telecommunications Equipment	Total	13,990	8,453	7,487
	of which				
	U. S. A.		437	463	548
	Germany Fed.		2,069	1,879	2,312
	Sweden		2,418	1,056	115
	Italy		1,767	891	1,107
725	Electro-Medical Equipment	Total	1,031	525	394
	of which				
	U. S. A.		244	168	n.a.
	Germany Fed.		250	342	n.a.
	Italy		n.a.	161	n.a.
	Germany E.		210	148	134
729	Electrical Machinery, nes.	Total	26,842	27,823	15,640
	of which				
	U. S. A.		1,136	1,255	647
	Germany Fed.		4,594	5,073	2,868
	Netherlands		2,735	4,151	2,742
	Germany E.		2,653	2,811	1,248



SITC Number	Commodities - Countries		<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>Jan. - June 1966</u>
731	Railway Vehicles	Total	9,860	8,373	7,800
	of which				
	U. S. A.		n.a.	142	201
	Czechoslovakia		n.a.	1,405	1,275
	Poland		2,511	2,581	3,742
	Austria		178	896	132
732	Road Motor Vehicles	Total	43,044	51,779	24,739
	of which				
	U. S. A.		1,451	963	608
	Germany Fed.		7,591	12,018	7,336
	Italy		15,250	16,953	5,585
	United Kingdom		1,339	4,512	1,441
861	Instruments, Apparatus	Total	16,439	13,649	7,380
	of which				
	U. S. A.		1,082	676	324
	Germany E.		4,641	2,812	1,526
	Germany Fed.		2,192	2,173	1,358
	U. S. S. R.		1,365	1,908	1,009
891	Sound Recorders, Producers	Total	4,227	3,991	1,588
	of which				
	U. S. A.		n.a.	352	n.a.
	Czechoslovakia		1,264	1,459	508
	Germany E.		1,299	947	254
	Germany Fed.		199	291	339
894	Toys, Sporting Good, etc.	Total	3,641	3,180	2,100
	of which				
	Germany E.		1,379	1,067	545
	Poland		476	640	353
	U. S. S. R.		409	357	348
	Czechoslovakia		548	346	273

Source: United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics.





# Appendix B

## Exports of Yugoslavia by Selected Commodities and Countries (in Thousand U.S. Dollars) 1964 - Jan. - June 1966

SITC Number	Commodities - Countries		<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>Jan. - June 1966</u>
013	Meat Tinned Nes or Prepared	Total	30,369	39,396	14,900
	of which				
	U. S. A.		5,057	8,306	4,560
	United Kingdom		15,061	13,375	5,904
	U. S. S. R.		3,778	7,311	828
	Germany Fed.		928	2,389	1,662
024	Cheese and Curd	Total	1,018	1,159	780
	of which				
	U. S. A.		243	245	118
	Italy		336	201	229
	Greece		322	631	224
	U. A. R. Egypt		114	n. a.	n. a.
053	Fruit Preserved, Prepared	Total	8,258	10,472	2,254
	of which				
	U. S. A.		313	255	132
	Germany Fed.		2,063	3,919	741
	Czechoslovakia		1,341	1,547	n. a.
	Germany E.		1,920	1,094	107
054	Veg. etc. Fresh, Simply Preserved	Total	11,057	12,222	3,940
	of which				
	U. S. A.		1,805	1,258	645
	Germany Fed.		2,848	3,350	444
	U. S. S. R.		1,374	1,400	n. a.
	United Kingdom		1,132	964	297
075	Spices	Total	1,510	2,152	853
	of which				
	U. S. A.		432	392	110
	Germany Fed.		500	548	180
	U. S. S. R.		n. a.	337	255
	Czechoslovakia		n. a.	436	128
112	Alcoholic Beverages	Total	10,556	11,762	5,565
	of which				
	U. S. A.		205	227	n. a.
	U. S. S. R.		418	2,528	322
	Poland		1,522	2,251	806
	Germany E.		2,701	1,936	1,390
121	Tobacco Unmanufactured	Total	38,620	35,824	21,095
	of which				
	U. S. A.		8,033	7,017	10,985
	Poland		8,468	6,918	2,083
	U. S. S. R.		5,678	5,180	n. a.
	Germany E.		6,480	4,991	2,667



SITC Number	Commodities - Countries		<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>Jan. - June 1966</u>
265	Veg. Fibre, excluding Cotton and Jute	Total	4,281	3,770	1,663
	of which				
	U. S. A.		131	172	n.a.
	Italy		785	1,005	326
	Czechoslovakia		952	896	363
	Germany E.		585	597	143
266	Synthetic Regenerated Fibre	Total	3,482	2,832	1,060
	of which				
	U. S. A.		769	n.a.	n.a.
	Poland		1,105	1,508	349
	Hungary		657	674	n.a.
	Turkey		181	224	225
273	Stones, Sand and Gravel	Total	1,438	1,545	664
	of which				
	U. S. A.		108	n.a.	n.a.
	Germany Fed.		258	317	127
	Italy		556	682	321
276	Other Crude Minerals	Total	9,561	9,208	3,817
	of which				
	U. S. A.		2,020	1,848	327
	Canada		n.a.	101	102
	Poland		2,714	2,088	953
	Italy		728	914	442
291	Crude Animal Matter Nes.	Total	8,480	6,942	3,231
	of which				
	U. S. A.		522	805	344
	Germany Fed.		1,950	1,379	597
	Switzerland		1,204	1,212	348
	Germany E.		1,938	1,184	748
292	Crude Vegetable Materials Nes.	Total	7,059	5,989	2,650
	of which				
	U. S. A.		323	587	145
	Canada		112	n.a.	n.a.
	Germany Fed.		1,792	1,604	618
	France		915	999	352
	Italy		867	554	214
513	Inorganic Elements, Oxides, etc.	Total	6,609	11,786	5,064
	of which				
	U. S. A.		1,348	2,963	1,179
	U. S. S. R.		1,939	2,421	1,547
	India		n.a.	1,312	584
	Switzerland		165	995	n.a.



SITC Number	Commodities - Countries		<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>Jan. - June 1966</u>
599	Chemicals Nes. of which	Total	8,232	10,866	9,241
	U. S. A.		150	n.a.	827
	U. S. S. R.		6,142	6,390	7,088
	Poland		1,043	3,253	819
	Germany E.		130	256	118
611	Leather of which	Total	5,214	4,781	4,041
	U. S. A.		234	598	944
	U. S. S. R.		2,672	1,451	n.a.
	Germany Fed.		441	499	447
	Italy		676	485	626
631	Veneers, Plywood, etc. of which	Total	10,034	10,653	6,027
	U. S. S. R.		2,182	2,331	1,507
	Czechoslovakia		1,289	1,833	894
	U.A.R. Egypt		705	1,167	895
	Greece		1,318	999	473
632	Wood Manufactures Nes. of which	Total	8,422	7,645	3,706
	U. S. A.		1,589	1,326	632
	Italy		1,977	1,673	490
	Israel		1,542	1,440	911
	Germany Fed.		1,238	1,242	586
651	Textile Yarn and Thread of which	Total	8,543	8,376	3,309
	U. S. A.		565	n.a.	
	Canada		261	384	198
	Indonesia		4,004	3,940	320
	Burma		345	848	412
	Germany Fed.		1,955	649	520
652	Cotton Fabrics, Woven of which	Total	17,752	20,305	11,196
	U. S. A.		1,097	1,533	917
	Italy		2,887	2,980	3,807
	Ghana		555	2,137	756
	Burma		n.a.	2,099	200
653	Woven Textiles Non-cotton of which	Total	6,906	7,130	2,204
	Canada		n.a.	123	n.a.
	Romania		1,451	1,668	n.a.
	U. S. S. R.		2,003	1,667	555
	Germany Fed.		446	618	422





SITC Number	Commodities - Countries		<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>Jan. - June 1966</u>
661	Cement etc., Building Prod.	Total	5,317	3,680	1,974
	of which				
	U. S. A.		137	115	n.a.
	Ivory Coast		129	663	337
	Sudan		625	481	285
	Libya		525	424	310
664	Glass	Total	1,256	1,390	544
	of which				
	U. S. A.		n.a.	143	n.a.
	Italy		432	162	n.a.
	Turkey		n.a.	135	n.a.
	Germany E.		289	619	200
665	Glassware	Total	3,940	3,943	1,817
	of which				
	U. S. A.		181	165	n.a.
	Canada		n.a.	145	n.a.
	Germany Fed.		1,901	1,995	975
	Germany E.		432	360	121
671	Pig Iron etc.	Total	4,266	5,604	2,868
	of which				
	U. S. A.		n.a.	239	328
	Austria		1,712	1,310	439
	Germany Fed.		810	1,018	385
	United Kingdom		353	887	468
681	Silver, Platinum etc.	Total	3,099	4,133	2,332
	of which				
	U. S. A.		126	n.a.	n.a.
	Germany Fed.		2,381	3,983	1,926
	Netherlands		n.a.	149	161
	Switzerland		593	n.a.	245
682	Copper	Total	20,075	24,684	21,240
	of which				
	U. S. A.		1,555	2,141	1,707
	Canada		112	n.a.	n.a.
	U. S. S. R.		9,537	7,788	4,666
	Germany Fed.		1,050	3,830	2,888
684	Aluminum	Total	14,300	17,091	5,759
	of which				
	U. S. A.		1,801	2,226	1,552
	U. S. S. R.		3,700	5,690	224
	Germany E.		1,016	2,080	372
	Czechoslovakia		696	1,685	442



SITC Number	Commodities - Countries		<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>Jan. - June 1966</u>
685	Lead	Total	15,566	19,319	8,797
	of which				
	U. S. A.		6,548	8,483	3,613
	U. S. S. R.		1,672	3,683	2,402
	Austria		1,732	1,995	629
	Italy		1,924	1,683	546
689	Non-Ferrous Base Metals Nes.	Total	1,871	2,326	679
	of which				
	U. S. A.		1,378	1,331	511
	Germany Fed.		257	606	n.a.
	Netherlands		n.a.	221	n.a.
	Italy		107	n.a.	n.a.
693	Wire Products Non-Electric	Total	3,866	5,830	3,146
	of which				
	U. S. A.		n.a.	275	291
	Iraq		677	1,400	849
	Brazil		1,042	864	248
	Czechoslovakia		n.a.	740	234
694	Steel, Copper Nails, Nuts, etc.	Total	3,317	4,606	1,902
	of which				
	U. S. A.		2,613	2,441	753
	Germany E.		213	704	290
	Burma		n.a.	436	n.a.
	Italy		n.a.	207	n.a.
695	Tools	Total	3,812	4,831	3,424
	of which				
	Czechoslovakia		602	1,289	837
	Poland		957	699	929
	Germany E.		417	743	216
	Germany Fed.		205	315	166
711	Power Machinery Non-Electric	Total	11,774	11,802	5,451
	of which				
	India		5,770	4,947	1,565
	Poland		1,795	1,702	1,189
	U.A.R. Egypt		1,453	1,581	732
	Pakistan		n.a.	722	n.a.
712	Agricultural Machinery	Total	10,899	13,271	6,602
	of which				
	Ghana		203	4,675	965
	India		2,266	3,067	1,436
	U.A.R. Egypt		2,402	1,148	242
	Germany E.		2,504	1,102	790



SITC Number	Commodities - Countries		<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>Jan. - June 1966</u>
714	Office Machines	Total	n.a.	410	313
	of which				
	Poland		n.a.	138	165
715	Metalworking Machinery	Total	3,734	7,162	3,193
	of which				
	Czechoslovakia		238	1,978	635
	Poland		482	1,792	815
	Indonesia		255	1,288	695
	India		444	319	145
719	Machines Nes. Non-Electric	Total	8,274	15,409	8,504
	of which				
	U. S. A.		296	424	276
	India		2,862	3,190	423
	Indonesia		300	2,978	330
	Germany E.		1,112	2,575	2,534
722	Electric Power Machinery, Switchgear	Total	6,768	12,214	10,220
	of which				
	U. S. A.		499	1,146	267
	U. S. S. R.		2,654	2,890	1,005
	India		376	2,239	1,524
	Greece		n.a.	1,208	218
723	Electrical Distributing Machinery	Total	23,932	34,850	18,231
	of which				
	U. S. A.		388	2,528	2,271
	U. S. S. R.		12,263	13,586	6,062
	Iran		774	3,330	2,815
	Romania		2,115	2,536	471
724	Telecommunications Equipment	Total	2,371	6,518	4,137
	of which				
	Germany Fed.		952	2,673	1,296
	Czechoslovakia		243	1,786	172
	Germany E.		n.a.	293	426
	U. S. S. R.		n.a.	294	1,107
725	Domestic Electric Equipment	Total	2,552	3,464	1,160
	of which				
	Italy		n.a.	311	152
	Switzerland		287	220	n.a.
	Germany E.		1,083	1,367	n.a.
	Poland		475	1,192	424
729	Electrical Machinery Nes.	Total	3,139	5,988	2,923
	of which				
	Czechoslovakia		1,019	1,794	216
	Romania		196	972	672
	Germany E.		372	912	527
	India		n.a.	524	n.a.





SITC Number	Commodities - Countries		<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>Jan. - June 1966</u>
812	Plumbing, Heating, Lighting Equipment	Total	1,691	3,517	1,404
	of which				
	U. S. A.		n.a.	135	149
	Germany Fed.		481	908	434
	Germany E.		n.a.	970	n.a.
	Poland		553	645	278
821	Furniture	Total	25,367	28,232	13,464
	of which				
	U. S. A.		6,787	7,610	4,072
	Canada		393	212	n.a.
	Germany Fed.		5,546	6,085	3,424
	U. S. S. R.		4,018	4,154	1,478
841	Clothing Not of Fur	Total	33,636	41,879	21,442
	of which				
	U. S. A.		1,145	1,268	580
	Germany Fed.		6,155	8,210	6,943
	Czechoslovakia		3,636	6,351	2,826
	Germany E.		2,267	4,958	983
851	Footwear	Total	31,919	33,192	14,451
	of which				
	U. S. A.		281	521	116
	Canada		422	275	n.a.
	U. S. S. R.		13,444	16,342	8,425
	Germany E.		5,565	4,645	1,447
	Poland		n.a.	3,025	981
861	Instruments, Apparatus	Total	608	1,118	545
	of which				
	Germany Fed.		110	147	n.a.
	Czechoslovakia		n.a.	146	n.a.
	Hungary		n.a.	133	n.a.
	Indonesia		n.a.	129	n.a.
894	Toys, Sporting Goods, etc.	Total	2,783	3,054	726
	of which				
	U. S. A.		323	512	208
	Canada		159	191	n.a.
	Germany Fed.		903	750	n.a.
	Switzerland		299	418	n.a.
899	Other Manufactured Goods	Total	5,589	5,786	2,738
	of which				
	U. S. A.		1,218	1,283	704
	Germany Fed.		1,114	1,163	651
	Italy		937	730	328
	Bulgaria		142	377	n.a.

Source: United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics.



# APPENDIX C

## CANADIAN EXPORTS TO YUGOSLAVIA, 1965-66.

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1965		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1966	
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
			\$		\$
110	CATTLE, DAIRY, PUREBRED NO			22	19,000
5152	MILK POWDER, SKIM MILK CWT	1,819	24,283	2,681	35,350
5159	MILK, CREAM & BY-PROD, POWDERED NES CWT	14,362	79,782		
14449	SAUSAGE CASINGS, NATURAL, SYNTHETIC LB	2,500	5,135		
17340	WHISKY P GAL	1,140	9,000	228	1,989
20110	CATTLE HIDES, RAW NO	11,928	119,318	15,001	150,548
21230	FLAXSEED CWT	516,332	2,852,602	410,078	2,147,263
24499	RAW COTTON AND COTTON WASTE N E S LB	603	150		
25330	COPPER SCRAP CWT	68,260	2,931,257	2,592	112,055
25439	LEAD & LEAD ALLOY SCRAP, DROSS ETC. CWT	16,452	814,736	15,080	177,797
25739	ZINC, ZINC ALLOY SCRAP, DROSS ASHES CWT	4,797	37,296	3,302	12,158
27120	ASBESTOS MILLED FIBRES, GROUP 3 GR. TON	57	21,237	226	99,320
27130	ASBESTOS MILLED FIBRES, GROUP 4 & 5 TON	3,761	742,298	1,634	310,365
27140	ASBESTOS SHORTS, GROUP 6-9 GRADES TON			603	57,285
34019	WOOD PULP DISSOLVING & SPECIAL ALPHA CWT	27,552	210,435		
34040	WOOD PULP, SULPHITE, UNRL. STRONG CWT	17,571	80,151		
37679	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS, MIXED FIBRES LR			102	223
40299	INORG. BASES & METALLIC OXIDES NES CWT			4	591
40535	RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS AND ISOTOPES		80,978		14,326
41845	UREA AND NITROGEN SOLUTIONS		854		3,422
42499	PLASTIC & SYN RUBBER NOT SHAPED NES		21,464		74,927
44359	STEEL CASTINGS N E S CWT	85	4,852		
45215	COPPER PIPE AND TUBING CWT	586	25,930		
45945	MAGNESIUM				320
47440	ASBESTOS BRAKE LININGS AND FACINGS		3,502		
50029	ENGINES, TURBINES AND PARTS N E S NO		1,834		7,049
50036	ELECTRIC MOTORS NO			2	360
50072	COMPRESSORS, AIR AND GAS AND PARTS				12,904
50089	PUMPS, PUMPING SYSTEMS AND PARTS		1,314		4,100
50099	GEN. PURPOSE INDUS. MACHY & PTS NES		3,322		
52199	MINING-QUARRYING MACHY & PARTS NES		1,131		3,226
52929	CONSTRUCTION MAINTENANCE MACHY & PT				13,500
52936	CHEMICAL PHARM PROD MACHY AND PARTS		3,623		
52969	PRINTING & BOOKBINDING MACHY & PTS				130
52979	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES MACHY AND PARTS		4,496		5,312
54309	MOWERS - NO			1	1,083
54329	HAYING MACHINERY AND PARTS N E S NC				109
55121	PARTS OF WHEEL TRACTORS				924
58019	PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES AND CHASSIS NO	1	2,000		
58085	MOTOR VEHICLE ENGINES AND PARTS NO			1	500
58099	PARTS & ACCESS. FOR MOTOR VEH. NES		979		252
60039	AIRCRAFT ENGINES AND PARTS NO		201,683		359,597
60099	AIRCRAFT ASSEMBLIES EQUIP & PTS NES		168,265		4,691
62005	PASSENGER CAR TIRES, PNEUMATIC, NEW NO	20	328		
63057	COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATION EQUIP NES		19,930		22,467
63070	TV RECEIVING SETS, EXC. COMBINATION NO	1	195		
63098	COMPONENTS FOR COMMUNIC. EQUIP NES		19,220		19,186
66099	NON-ELECTRIC EQUIP FOR COOKING & PT				137
68069	WIRING DEVICES AND PARTS		249		
69999	LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT DOMESTIC & PT NES		200		
70009	X-RAY AND RELATED EQUIPMENT & PARTS		1,202		
70019	NAVIGATION INSTRUMENTS APPAR. & PTS				663
70069	MEDICAL & REL. INSTR EQUIP & PT NES		20,436		296
70079	LAB. OPTICAL INSTR. EQUIP & PTS NES		1,425		
70099	MEASURING & TESTING EQUIP & PTS NES		2,680		444
74009	BED SPRINGS AND MATTRESSES		314		
75059	HAND TOOLS N E S, INCLUDING SETS		300		300
77121	CARD PUNCH SORT TAB COMPUTERS & PTS		274		
78045	SWEATERS, CARDIGANS AND PULLOVERS NO			10	200
78049	OUTERWEAR NES, KNIT OR KNIT FABRIC NO			8	300
87089	VETERINARY MEDICINE FEED SUPPLEMENT		5,313		
89039	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS		300		
89099	PRINTED MATTER N E S				100
90019	STATIONERY & PAPER OFFICE SUPPL NES		26,690		5,573
93099	MILITARY WEAPONS, ORDNANCE & PT NES		3,928		
95044	PAPER BAGS AND MULTIWALL SACKS				46,390
95075	SHIPPING CONTAINERS, TEXTILE				33,530
96015	WORKS OF ART		375		250
97075	SHIPMENTS OF LESS THAN \$100.00 EACH		3,521		3,422
			8,560,787		3,663,934

SOURCE: D. B. S. Trade of Canada.



# APPENDIX D

## CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM YUGOSLAVIA 1965-1966

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1965		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1966	
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
			\$		\$
1709	BEEF AND VEAL, CANNED N E S LB N			2,115	822
4403	ANCHOVY, CANNED CWT N	14	1,339		
4446	SARDINE, CANNED CWT N	175	6,005	38	1,346
4452	TUNA, CANNED CWT N	1,220	39,791	140	5,602
4469	FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS, CANNED NES CWT N	41	1,085		
5509	HONEY LB	960	578		
7659	FRUITS IN LIQ PRESER NOT CANNED NES LB			52,560	8,634
9799	VEG. DRIED PRESERVED NOT CANNED NES LB	27,854	9,344	39,830	12,928
11469	PIMENTO, GROUND OR UNGROUND LB	115,535	38,991	94,600	34,201
11499	SPICES, SPICE HERBS SPICE SEEDS NES LB	832	764	8,714	2,615
14415	HOPS, INCLUDING LUPULIN LB	82,725	85,008	25,518	26,336
17199	NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES GAL	2,091	2,535	474	576
17230	GRAPE WINES, STILL GAL	3,900	11,467		
17239	GRAPE WINES, STILL, TABLE STRENGTH GAL			5,090	14,395
17310	BRANDY P GAL	3,261	26,394	6,055	48,464
17360	LIQUEURS P GAL	1,330	11,830	775	5,964
20220	FUR SKINS, FOX NO			495	3,613
21199	SEEDS FOR SOWING N E S LB	11,036	1,850		
21950	BROOM CORN CWT	1,151	15,757		
21974	CRUDE HERBS & PLANT PT FOR MEDICINE		13,531		9,494
24599	VEGETABLE TEXTILE FIBRE & WASTE NES LB	121,310	31,169	55,115	15,060
30120	UPPER LEATHER, CALF AND WHOLE KIP SQ FT			15,081	10,650
30699	LEATHER N E S SQ FT			1,674	759
33513	VENEER, FIGURED HARDWOODS SQ FT	12,800	1,317		
33515	VENEER, OAK SQ FT			9,613	963
33559	PLYWOOD, HARDWOOD N E S SF1/4	11,792	2,170		
33919	HANDLES GRIPS BACKS & LIKE PROD NES		5,741		7,466
33999	WOOD FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S		10,303		3,184
36402	COTTON YARN FOR THREAD MANUFACTURE LB	238,656	273,543		
36405	COTTON THREAD FOR SEWING LB	983	1,093	109,925	116,557
36445	COTTON YARN SINGLE 20 AND UNDER NES LB	4,388	1,807		
36446	COTTON YARN SINGLE OV 20 UND 40 NES LB	3,050	1,402		
36447	COTTON YARN SINGLE 40 AND FINER NES LB	3,755	2,442		
36468	COTTON YARN, PLIED N E S LB	47,913	25,345	272,718	256,821
36639	NYLON YARN LB	59,055	90,403	24,659	32,911
37302	DUCK AND ALLIED FABRICS, COTTON LB			6,104	2,556
37343	PRINT CLOTH & SHEETING COTTON UNBL. LB	9,860	5,870	16,987	8,763
37345	PRINT CLOTH & SHEETING COT BLEACHED LB	11,865	10,519	120,751	103,028
37348	PRINT CLOTH & SHEETING COT COLORED LB			8,770	8,370
37398	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS COT COLORED NES LB	4,606	2,884	53,081	29,007





APPENDIX D - cont'd

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1965		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1966	
			QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
				\$		\$
	<u>YUGOSLAVIA COM</u>					
37415	JUTE BROAD WOVEN FABRICS	LB	610,047	172,952	51,028	14,368
38779	BROAD COATED FABRICS N E S	LB	1,967	1,811		
40081	MERCURY	CWT	410	258,358	152	104,380
42477	VULCANIZED FIBRE IN ROLLS OR SHEETS	CWT			134	3,068
42946	GELATIN, INEDIBLE	LB			11,000	3,165
45979	NON-FERROUS METALS N E S	LB	355,759	151,143	33,072	12,858
46506	BOLTS & HEADED OR THREADED RODS NES			51,300		31,345
46508	NUTS, LOCK NUTS AND STOP NUTS N E S			16,113		52,413
46514	CAP SCREWS			31,332		20,071
46630	COIL CHAIN UNDER 9/8 INCH IN SIZE	CWT	21	538		
46829	VALVES, BRASS N E S			6,495		3,757
46879	PIPE FITTINGS COPPER & COPPER ALLOY			22,530		70,204
46899	PIPE FITTINGS N E S					8,834
47278	MAGNESIA, DEAD BURNED OR SINTERED	CWT	101,099	305,587	144,714	474,593
47362	GLASS ARTICLES TO BE CUT, MOUNTED			79,932		39,700
47654	ABRASIVE WHEELS					1,500
50365	ELECTRIC MOTORS LESS THAN \$30 EACH	NO	1,536	3,932	382	976
52303	METAL BORING DRILLING MACHY & PARTS	NO			1	16,664
52308	LATHES, METALWORKING, AND PARTS NES	NO	3	14,626	14	33,776
52309	METAL MILLING MACHINES AND PARTS	NO	4	8,838		
54625	AGRICULTURAL EDGE TOOLS AND BLADES					1,734
58149	PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES NES & CHASSIS	NO	1	1,591	1	1,572
61108	BICYCLES	NO	300	3,495	500	5,686
63445	SOUND AMPLIFIERS, EXCLUDING PARTS			3,882		
63749	RADIO RECEIVING SETS NES, EXC. PTS	NO	1,269	37,379	300	3,754
63769	COMBINATION RADIO-PHONOGRAPH SETS	NO	5	202		
63790	PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND BLANKS	NO	7,105	4,249	15,750	9,667
63905	CABINETS FOR TV, RADIO, PHONOGRAPHS	NO	48	2,485		
63945	SPEAKERS, ELECTRONIC COMMUNIC & PTS			1,630		1,010
67219	FAUCETS TUB-FILLERS SHOWERS & COMB			5,229		11,343
67299	PLUMBERS BRASS GOODS & ACCESS. NES			29,714		10,922
68191	GLOBES REFLECTOR ETC FOR LIGHT FIXT					22,608
68193	LAMP SHADES SHADE HOLDERS & PTS NES					10,744
68199	ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXT & PARTS NES			7,943		
74012	FURNITURE, WOODEN, HHOLD, NOT UPHOL			226,886		122,552
74014	FURNITURE, METAL, HHOLD, NOT UPHOL			9,396		
74016	FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD, UPHOLSTERED			7,354		8,016
74019	FURNITURE FRAMES & HHOLD FURN. NES			103		17,410
74032	FURNITURE, CAMP, LAWN AND VERANDA			497		
74035	FURNITURE, SPECIAL PURPOSE N E S					6,631
75449	MECHANICS MEASURING TOOLS & PTS NES			1,360		
75532	ANVILS, VISES AND PARTS					773
78319	OVERCOATS AND OUTDOOR JACKETS	NO	1,411	22,064	2,542	35,835
78465	SUITS AND DRESSES, KNITTED	NO	3,249	44,967	355	5,190
78470	SWEATERS CARDG KNIT WOOL MENS BOYS	NO	450	3,870	7,254	25,126
78471	SWEATERS CARDG KNIT WOOL WOMEN GIRL	NO	2,201	14,617	2,796	16,990
78489	SHIRTS & SWEATSHIRTS, KNITTED N E S	NO	2,847	16,323		
78499	OUTERWEAR, KNITTED N E S	NO	657	1,605		
78649	HEADWEAR N E S	DOZ	537	1,616	129	383
78809	FUR GOODS, APPAREL	NO	20	886	85	3,679
78952	WOMENS HANDBAGS AND PURSES	DOZ	515	3,494		
78999	APPAREL ACCESSORIES N E S			3,987		2,886
79012	BOOTS & SHOES MENS & BOYS LAST-MADE	PAIR	2,262	8,767	172	792
79014	BOOTS SHOES WOMEN & GIRLS LAST-MADE	PAIR	17,292	53,666	9,997	40,414
79099	FOOTWEAR N E S	PAIR	18,915	164,116	22,577	183,320
82023	ALARM CLOCKS N E S	NO	2,000	1,845		
83237	SKIS	PAIR	20,518	182,430	9,694	110,114
83289	SPORTING RECREATION EQUIP & PTS NES			10,488		8,493
83709	GAMES AND ENTERTAINMENT EQUIP N E S			1,891		746
83736	ELECTRIC TOYS AND PARTS			5,844		7,331
83799	CHILDRENS VEHICLES AND PARTS N E S					28,616
84432	ORIENTAL RUGS, GENUINE	SQ FT			723	605
84699	BEDDING, TEXTILE N E S			3,228		
84739	TABLE DRESSER COVERS SCARFS ETC NES	LB	260	294		
84805	TOWELS, COTTON	LB			3,336	3,159
85013	COOK. UTENSILS VITREOUS ENAMEL & PT			2,012		1,034
85039	FOOD PREP. AND STORAGE UTENSILS NES			11,148		11,835
85044	FOOD CHOPPERS, CUTTERS, HAND & PTS			4,202		1,333
85049	KITCHEN TOOLS & HAND APPL & PTS NES			9,587		3,441
85059	KITCHEN AND TABLE CUTLERY N E S			4,090		10,694
85063	TUMBLER & STEMWARE GLASS OR CRYSTAL			13,169		43,570
85069	TABLEWARE N E S			2,041		
86209	SEWING MACHINES, DOMESTIC	NO	188	5,261		
86216	PARTS OF DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES			2,826		3,544
86404	SUITCASES AND TRAVELLING BAGS			949		
86608	MATCHES EXCEPT BOOK MATCHES			1,268		2,354
86640	SMOKERS ACCESSORIES N E S			3,176		
86712	TRAYS					896
86716	HHOLD BASKETS BOXES CANS & BAGS NES			27,254		37,152
86730	ART AND DECORATIVE WARE, GLASS			3,016		1,128
86732	ART AND DECORATIVE WARE N E S			877		
86739	WARDROBE ACCESSORIES, BAGS, COVERS			27,135		50,239
86799	HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND PARTS N E S			10,918		12,432
89341	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS NES EXC ENGLISH			549		525
90253	PENCILS, BLACK OR COLOURED N E S	GROSS	3,000	3,824		
94640	COLLECTIONS & COLLECTORS ITEMS NES			201		4,877
94968	JEWELLERY CASES			465		
95036	SHIPPING CONTAINERS GLASS & PTS NES			9,901		4,720
96109	LEATHER END PRODUCTS N E S			1,936		
96139	WOOD END PRODUCTS N E S			354		
97010	IMPORT PACKING, RE-USABLE NOT DESCR			38,736		29,812
97030	GOODS RETURNED WITHIN FIVE YEARS			15,000		11,977
97075	SHIPMENTS OF LESS THAN \$200.00 EACH			20,362		35,820
				2,967,414		2,638,241



## Appendix E

### Public Holidays in Yugoslavia, Currency and Exchange Rates

#### Public Holidays:

January 1 - (New Year's Day)  
May 1 - (Labour Day)  
July 4 - (Fighter's Day)  
November 7 - (October Revolution Day)  
November 29 - (Republic Day)  
December 22 - (People's Army Day)

#### Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the dinar of 100 paras. In January 1966 the dinar was devalued, the new dinar being equal to 100 at the old rate.

Coins: 50 paras; 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 old dinars  
Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 old dinars; 1, 5, 10, 50 new dinars

The par value is 0.0710937 gram of fine gold per Yugoslav Dinar or Din 12.50 = U.S. \$1-.

#### Value of

Foreign Currency  
unit in  
Canadian dollars

Canadian dollar  
in foreign  
Currency units

at August 3, 1967

0.0861

11.63









